PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

No. 53,964.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
[illegible]	MACEDONIA	10512		
[illegible]	ORIENTAL	6394	HIMALAYA	6917
[illegible]	ARABIA	7902		
[illegible]	CALEDONIA	7536	MOLDAVIA	9500
[illegible] Feb.	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	ORIENTAL	6394	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	6898
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6394	INDIA	5911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	6898
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7902		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6394	BRITANNIA	6898
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7536		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	6394	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7902		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 7th November, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance affected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or

BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1906
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 90. HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	460	320	480
Port Said	425	680	340	510	330	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	460	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	730	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.	
‡*	City of York	7,706	Nov. 4	Nov. 18	Nov. 23	Dec.	2
†	Sandon Hall	6,000	" 6	" 19	" 25	Dec.	10
‡	Aston Hall	3,627	Oct. 23	" 7	" 29	Dec.	14
‡	City of Karachi	5,547	Nov. 21	Dec. 5	Dec. 14	"	21
†	City of Carthage	5,524	" 27	" 9	" 21	"	28
†	Worsely Hall	3,489	Dec. 5	" 18	" 31	1907. Jan.	15

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
LINGA	[illegible]	Mon. 3rd Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOILA	[illegible]	Thur. 6th Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEARA	2,176	Frid. 7th Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Via Pondicherry, Dwarka and Okha.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Jask, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BASSORA (Weekly).

S. S. [illegible] tons, on [illegible] for Mails and Passengers. Kurrachee, also taking Passengers and cargo to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 14th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,
NERBUDDA	3025	17th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st December 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID,

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 900.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 140

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	12th Dec. 1906.
TRIESTE	D. Mistorigo	5095	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Cla ss Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1000 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Bliaffer	6,500	30th Dec. 1906,

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI :—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 850	Rs. 550

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4215	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+ F. FERDINAND	6014	24th January.
*+ CHINA	5899	Early March.
*+ AUSTRIA	7389	Early April.
*+ VORWAERTS	[illegible]	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND FANCY BAZAAR.

TOWN HALL,
6th, 7th, and 8th December.

Fancy Goods of Every Description at very Moderate Prices.

Lace and other Products of Mission Industries.

Indian and Japanese Curios.

Concerts and Cafes Chantants.

Dramatic Entertainments.

X. Rays and Scientific Exhibition.

SURPRISES FOR CHILDREN.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned as his Office at Byculla, Bombay, up to NOON on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1906, for the work of the Fittings and Furniture for the Chemical Laboratory of this Institute.

Plans and particulars can be obtained from the Principal at the Institute.

No tender will be received which is not accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 100.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY, 1st December, 1906.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1906-1907.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1906, and about 14 EXTRA MEETINGS will be held during the season.

Rates for Subscription for the EXTRA MEETINGS are as follows :—

	Grand Stand Enclosure and private Paddock.	Grand Stand and Enclosure only.
MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.	Rs.	Rs.
Single Ticket	30	...
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies... .. .. each	5	...
NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB.		
Book containing 14 Tickets	...	30
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies...	10	...

N. B.—Member of the Turf Club, and Ladies, will receive Tickets. Non-Members of the Turf Club will receive Books of Coupons. Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies, and Members of the Turf Club, are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Non-Members of the Turf Club will be charged Re. 1 for admission to Private Paddock.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Gentleman ... . Rs. 5	Single Ticket ... .. Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child 2	Lady or Child ... .. As. 8-12

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
2, Morland Road, Byculla.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.
No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C. CLUB.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LONDON and LANCASHIRE LIEF ASSURANCE COMPANY have contracted to sell to our Client the following property.—All persons having any claim to the same or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, lien, charge, mortgage, sale, gift or in any other manner, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office, at 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the Sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the buildings and tenements standing theron, situate lying and being on the West side of Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 29997 1/9 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded or on towards the North by the property formerly of the late Framjee Cowasjee Marker, but now of Bomanjee Eduljee Cassinath, on or towards the South by a Road way 20 feet wide, beyond which is the property formerly of the Bombay Land Improvement Coy. Ld., but now of Haroon Adam and Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, on or towards the East by the said Nepean Sea Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Ruttansey Laljee, and which said piece or parcel forms part of that numbered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 48, New Survey No. 7141, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D No. 3822 (2), 3322 (3) and Street Nos. 58 A 58 B, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company.—Dated this 1st day of December 1906.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

"ZAM-ZAM"

Unfailing and instantaneous cure for Colic ; Cramp ; Cholers ; Flatulence and Ill-digestion. Per bot, ans. 8 ; and ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170 SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at REDUCED RATES for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will also be issued for Horses from Bombay to any Station distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1906.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS—800 MILES.

BOMBAY TO SWANTWADI AND BACK—*via* POONA, SATARA KHOLAPUR & BELGAUM. BY kind permission of the Government of Bombay & H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

Subject to such modifications of routes and conditons as Government may direct, MOTOR CAR TRIALS will be held during Christmas Week, December 24th to 29th under the auspices of the Motor Union of Western India :—

MONDAY, December 24th, 1906.
BOMBAY TO POONA—120 miles, Controls ; Panvell & Khandalla,

TUESDAY, December 25th, 1906,
POONA TO KHOLAPUR—150 miles, Control : Satara.

Wednesday, December 26th, 1906.
KHOLAPUR TO SAWANTWADI—130 miles Control : Belgaum.

Thursday, December 27th 1906 Swantwadi to Kholapur.

Friday, December 28th 1906—Kholapur to Poona.

Saturday, December, 29th 1906—Poona to Bombay.

The trials are open to all classes of cars except racing cars & competing cars will be classified as follows :—

Class A—For Cars costing & 250 & under.
Class B—For Cars costing over & 250 and up to & including & 450
Class C—For Cars costing over & 450 & up to & including & 650.
Class D—For Cars costing over & 650.
Entrance fees for each Car Rs, 50,—Close on December 8th,
Post Entries Fee Rs. 75—for each Car, close on December 15.
Rules of Competition—conditions of Entry, &c, &c., on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Motor Union of Western India,
67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICIES.

THACKER'S
SELECT LIST
OF
NEW BOOKS.

ART.

	Rs.	a.
Newnes' Art Library. A Series of Volumes Illustrative of the Work of the Great Artists. Each Volume contains about 64 full-page Illustrations in Monochrome, and a frontis-piece-in photogravure.		
Iugres. By Octave Wyanne	3	1
The Spanish, French, and German Schools. By Walter Boyes	3	1
Michael Angelo. By George Gronan	3	1
Purvis de Chavannes. By Arsene Alexander ...	3	1
Later Works of Titian. By Henry Miles ...	3	1
Drawings of Leonardo da Vince. By C. Lewis Hind	6	9

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Stanley's History of Jewish Church. By Arthur Peurbyn Stanley, D. D., 3 Volumes Cheap Edition	6	9
Jean Jacques Rousseau.—A new Study in Criticism. By Frederika Macdonald 2 Volumes	21	0
The First Gentleman of Europe. By Lewis Melville. With 41 Illustrations, including 2 Photogravure Frontispiece, 2 Volumes ...	21	0
The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots. By Martin Hume	2	10
The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth. A History of the various Negotiations for her marriage. By Martin Hume	2	10
In the Days of the Dandies. By Lord Lamington. With introduction by Sir Robert Maxwell, Bart	3	1
The Jottings of an Old Solicitor. By Sir J. Hullams	7	0
Life of Isabella Bird. (Mrs. Bishop). By Anna M. Stoddart, Illustrated	15	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Woman and the Motor Car. By Mrs. Aria Illustrated	9	8
A descriptive model of a Motor Car, opening and showing the mechanism of a modern Motor Car, is included with the book. "An indispensable volume in every motorist's library."—Review of Reviews.		
The Civil War in the United States. 1861-1865. By W. Birkbeck Wood, M. A., and Major J. E. Edmonds, R. E., with an introduction by Spencer Wilkinson. With Thirteen Maps and Eleven Plans	10	15
From Charing Cross to Delhi. By S. P. Kerr. Illustrated by Photographs by the Author ...	9	3
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The Complete Rugby Footballer. By D'Gallaher and W. J. Stead. With Thirty-five illustrations	5	0
Lotus Land. By P. A. Thompson, being an account of the Country and the People of Southern Siam	14	0
Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsular. By Walter William Skeat. M. A. and Charles Otto Blagden, M. A 2 vols	36	12
Folk Tales from Tibet. By Captain W. F. O'Conor. With illustrations by a Tibetan Artist	5	4

THACKER & CO., LTD.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS who may wish to be invited to tender for the supply of ORDNANCE STORES to the Madras Arsenal, Fort St. George, during the year 1907-08, should address the Ordnance Officer-in-charge, by letter, on or before the 10th December, 1906, with a view to having their names registered as contractors to the Ordnance Department. The particular articles which they manufacture or supply should be given and also the names of at least two well-known firms or public bodies who have purchased from them and who are in a position to certify as to their reliability and the quality of their productions or supplies.

The articles purchased in India by the Ordnance Department include Chemicals, Country-made tools, such as Adzes, Shoemakers' Awls and Knives, Saws etc., Baskets, Horse Blankets and Jhools, Brooms, Brushes, Leather and Iron Buckets, Canvas, Charcoal, Coal, Coke, Cordage, Dammer, Dacoits, Dungaree, Grindstones, Gunny, Cocoanut, Colza, Kerosene, Mustard and Sweet-Oils, Paper, Resin, Salt, Shellac, Soap, Tallow, Tents, Tent Materials, Tent Components, Timber, Tiringot, Turpentine, Bees, and Black Wax, Sheep's Wool, etc.

C. L. WILSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.

MADRAS ARSENAL, 29th November, 1906.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH HEMMINGWAY Esqr. has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our Client, ALEXANDER WILLIAMS Esqr. of Bombay.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise however, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 49 Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land formerly a portion of one of the lots of the Mazagon Estate called the Farm or Packary of Bhandarvarah or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mazagon without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2569, Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, New No. 16251, Old Survey No. 574, and New Survey No. 3622, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos ; 4769 (1) and 4769 (2) and Street No, 20 and 20 A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Mazagon Road, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Nowroji Pestonji Cama and Khurcedji Rustomji Cama, executors of Pestonji Hormasji Cama and now of Hon'ble Vithaldass Damodar Thakarsey, on or towards the North by a passage, on or towards the South by property now or lately occupied by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.—Dated this 1st day of December, 1906.

CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
Fazal Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager...MAURICE E. HANDMANN.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!

OF

THE GREAT THURSTON,
WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN.
CHANGES IN THE PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
THE GREATEST SHOW
That ever come to Bombay.
WINFIELD BLAKE and
MISS MAUD AMBER,
NEW SONGS AND SKETCHES.
PRICE AS USUAL.
Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD ESPLANADE.

SKATING SESSIONS DAILY.
Afternoon from 5-30 to 7-30.
Evening from 9-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

PRACTICE SESSIONS
Morning 8 to 9 For Gentlemen.
Morning 10 to 12 For Ladies.
ADMISSION AND
USE OF SKATES 8 Annas.
SESSIONS FOR CHILDREN
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
from 2 to 4 O'clock.
Admission for Children under 12 years of age with use of Skates.
ONE RUPEE.

Arrangements can be made for Private, Family or Club Sessions.
Season Tickets and further particulars at SOUNDY & Co's MUSIC STORE, HORNBY ROAD.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Institute on TUESDAY 11th December, 1906, at 6-15 P.M.

BUSINESS :

(1) To sanction under Rule 42 the withdrawal from the "Reserve Fund" of the sum of Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of Special Repairs to the Institute premises.

(2) To discuss the advisability of leaving the control of the "Reserve Fund" entirely in the hands of the Committee of Management.

R. H. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

EXTRACT FROM REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER, June 10 1906.

SIR M. M BHOWNAGGREE.

IN AUGUST last we PUBLISHED an EXTRACT from another Journal containing aspersions against Sir M. M. BHOWNAGGREE then M. P. for North-East Bethnal Green. As soon as the attention of that Journal was drawn to the serious nature of the aspersions, it APOLOGIZED to Sir Manocherjee admitting that they were utterly unjustifiable, having not the slight foundation in fact and declaring that the career and services of Sir Manocherjee in various public and private capacities in India were absolutely honourable and such as to reflect only the greatest credit on that gentleman.

We also took the earliest opportunity of similarly expressing our great regret that we were inadvertently led to repeat, and so give further currency to such groundless imputations. He has since invited us to fully convince ourselves as to the utter groundlessness of the insinuations, which, after due investigation we are satisfied, were without foundation. We now unhesitatingly repeat our great regret for allowing our columns to have been the medium of giving additional publicity to unwarranted imputations against a man of his honourable and distinguished record.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY OF LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) from the 1st to the 31st December, 1906, both inclusive and will be available for completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1907.

2. Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned,

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

OUR HANDSOME SAMPLE BOOKS of private and Regimental GREETING CARDS, are NOW READY, and will be sent for inspection upon application. The designs are more varied and elegant than ever before. All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay, invite Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a RECLAMATION between Mazagon and Sewri.

The contract will include the Building of a rubble masonry quay wall about 13,600 feet long on piled foundations and the reclamation of about 518 acres of the foreshore. Such reclamation to be effected by silt or mud pumped or dredged from the bed of the Harbour and covered with a layer of good earth.

Copies of the Specification and drawings of the work, can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, or from the Trustees' Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Sir J. WOLFE BARRY and A. J. BARRY 7 The Sanctuary Westminster on payment of £ 5 sterling.

Tenders which must be endorsed. "Tender for Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation" and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000. (£ 666) will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay, up to 5-30 P. M. or by the Trustees' Consulting Engineers 7, The Sanctuary, Westminster up to noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1907.

Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.

The Tenders will be considered by the Trustees at a Meeting to be held on receipt in Bombay of the Tenders submitted to their Consulting Engineers in London.

The Scheme is subject to the sanction of Government and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICES, BALLARD ROAD.
19TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

SHRI SHAHU CHHATRAPATI SPINNING AND WEAVING MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., SHAHUPURI, KOLHAPUR.

THE Prospectus of the said Company, together with the Report, adopted at the Ordinary General meeting, held on 26th September 1906, at the Company's office, has been published.

The machinery and plant, etc., have been already ordered out, and the buildings of the Mill have been taken in hand, and are progressing fairly so as to be ready for the erection of machinery, whenever the same shall arrive according to agreement with the machinists. To enable persons of limited means to buy Company's shares, the value of each share is fixed at Rs. 100 only, payable by four instalments. As a limited number of shares is now available, it is hoped that in self-interest and as an encouragement to native enterprise, applications for shares shall be made to the undersigned, as early as possible, and advantage taken of the opportunity offered.

KHANDERAO GAIKWAD,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Registered office :—Shahupuri, Kolhapur, 14th November, 1906
Branch office (ad interim) Western Chambers, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE
BOMBAY.

THE
FIFTY-TWO LIBRARY.

Each Volume contains 400 to 500 pages, is well illustrated, and bound in cloth; richly gilt with gilt edges.

Price Rs. 3-12 each.

52 Stories of THE INDIAN MUTINY.
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52 Thrilling Stories of LIFE AT HOME and Abroad.
52 Stories of HEROISM for BOYS.
52 Stories of the WIDE WIDE WORLD.
52 Stories of LIFE and ADVENTURE for BOYS
52 Other Stories for BOYS.
52 More Stories for BOYS.
52 Further Stories for BOYS.
52 Stories of Wild LIFE East and West.
52 New Stories for BOYS.
52 New Stories for GIRLS.
52 Pioneer STORIES.

BOYS BOOKS BY HENTY,
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GIFT BOOKS!
STORY BOOKS!
TOY BOOKS!
IN A GREAT VARIETY OF SIZES, STYLES AND PRICES.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

A GRAND
SCOTCH CONCERT,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, at 9-15 p. m.
(NOT on THURSDAY 6th, as announced.)
ARTISITES:

Mrs. HOPKINS, Mrs. KNIGHT, Mrs. G. McKENZIE, Miss. OGDEN, Miss. MACKICHAN, Messrs COOPER, G. E. THOMAS, G. MARTIN, and others

Scotch Choruses by the Boys and Girls of the Scottish Orphanage.

By kind permission of Col. MURRAY and the Officers of the Royal Scots the PIPERS and DANCERS of the Regiment will also assist.

Tickets : Rs. 3, 2, and 1 of Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE and Co.

Proceeds in aid of the Manse Fund, United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House at 9-45 p. m. on SATURDAY 15th December 1906.

BUSINESS :

To consider the final report and recommendations of the Special Committee appointed at a General Meeting held on 4th March 1905 for the purpose of enquiring into and making any suggestions for improving the conditions generally of the Club or of making it more attractive.

By order of the Committee,
FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHARE HOLDERS of the Berar Manufacturing Company Limited are informed that Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., have WITHDRAWN their resignation as agents of the Company by a letter dated 30th October, 1906.

For the Berar Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA,
Chairman.

PLAGUE.

Best and Cheapest Remedies
(PROF GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
GERMICIDE—for prevention, 8 ANS.,
PLAGUE SOLUTION.—Secures the highest percentage of cures, 8 ANS.
Free samples to medical men and Hospitals.
Of all chemists or from the
SUPERINTENDENT, T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIRSLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay."

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

A ROUGH HAIRED IRISH TERRIER strayed yesterday morning. Finder or informer will be rewarded by the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Clare Road, Byculla.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK. Apply stating salary required and details of previous employment to No. 1294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED an experienced TRANSFER CLERK. Salary Rs. 40 per month. Apply by letter only with copies of Testimonials to the CHIEF AGENT, NEW MOFUSSIL Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHILD'S PONY, WANTED, quiet and Small.—Address "A. W." Care of this Office.

Messrs. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED & Co.—Consignment of fresh shipment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, REMOUNTS, etc., expected every week. Landing season commenced. Inspection invited at the Byculla Commission Stables, 194, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

POWERFUL HARMONIUM FOR SALE.—Maker Alexander Père & Fils, Paris. 5 Rows and 9 Stops, in good condition, recently thoroughly overhauled. Suitable for Chapel or School. For Terms apply to PRESIDENT, Regimental Institute, 2nd Bn. The Royal Scots, Colaba.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

DHANAM L CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandal-wood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited

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ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—" Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

PICTURE POST CARDS IN PHOTO TYPE-COLOUR of Native Indian Characters and Types, DABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co., Esaf Buildings, BOMBAY.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Daily genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Broad new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Hornby.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTRO-PLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-16, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, phases of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc. expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Morland Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION.—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3, Post free.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos &c., made by skilled artists. NYALCHAND MATADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 85 Meadow St., Bombay.

ON HIRE.—DEODENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 8033. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from. Prices defy Competition. Latest date for post up to 6th Beat from Bombay, 8th December, DUBASH & Co., 87, Medow Street.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette " Office.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced masteries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette " Steam Press.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Re. 1.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas ; Subsequent issues Re. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraitures, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" &c., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Re. 12 per year. English Subscription £1-1-0, per year Post Free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas and chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, cupboards, almyrah, iron safe, book and hat stands, cots.

By order of the Registrar, Small Causes Court, suit No. 9099 of 1906. 12 single and double barrel guns, swords, etc.

Under instructions from the Administrator-

TO all whom it may concern I have THIS DAY RESIGNED the position of GENERAL MANAGER of Messrs GIBBONS & Co., Bombay, and have no further connection with this firm.

C. F. W. HAMILTON.

BOMBAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1906.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/16	=	— 7/16
2 per cent. Rentes	96	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104 1/4	=	+ 1/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	84 3/16	=	+ 3/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	28	=	— 3/8
3 months hence	28 1/8	=	— 5/16
Spot in New York	49 3/8	=	— 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·26 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·31	=	+ 1/2
New York Demand	4·85 1/2	=	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	6 1/2	=	— 1/4
4 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/4	=	— 1/2
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 7/8	=	— 1/4
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/8	=	— 1/2
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	5	=	— 1/4
7 day market loans	5 1/8	=	— 1/4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £400,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 130,000
Gobi to Bombay	£ 100,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 30,000

SUGAR—

German granulated double bags c. f. India 11 7 1/2 Nov.-Dec. sellers firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers £ 114-0-0
Yellow metal 9 1/8d.
Tin Plates £ 0-18-3 1/2
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-15-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-15-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-18-0

WHEAT—Quiet but steady

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore 47 3/4 + 1/4 April-May sellers steady

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 45 3/8 — 1/8 Nov-Dec. sellers quiet.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 7 1/2 + 1/8.

2 days Receipts at U. S. Ports		127,000
do Do. last year		94,000
do Exports to Great Britain		21,000
do Do. do. Continent		83,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·40	*
Futures, month of Dec.	10·28 + 7	*
Do. month of March	10·63 + 3	*

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3/8 + 3/16
Futures, month of Dec	10·91 + 10
Do. month of Jan	10·90 + 9
Tone at close	barely steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts, at U. S. Ports	378,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	137,000
Do. Continent	214,000
Stock at U. S. ports	1,138,000
Do. Interior do.	581,000

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 2,07,200.
Gold coin Rs. 30,000
Silver bullion Rs. 23,58,392.
1094 Bars Silver.
Ex s s "Oriental" from London.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30 November :—

Cotton	13,691 bales.
Wheat	6,560 ows.
Linseed	6,469 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	76 "
Gingellyseed	17,024 "
Poppyseed	251 "
Groundnuts	498 "
Castorseed	390 "
Rice	11,739 "
Myrabollams	2,718 "
Cottonseed	11,378 "
Mowraseed	258 "
Gram	733 "
Joowar	1,428 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, SATURDAY EVENING.

THE cotton market is quiet but steady with quotations unchanged from yesterday. We hear of little actual business passing at Colaba but Fine M. G. Broach, February-March delivery, changed hands at Rs. 262.

With the reduction advised to-day in London discounts the sterling exchange market is easier and quotations are about 1/32d. lower. Rupee Paper is unsettled as yesterday's settlement is not quite completed, but price has advanced about 1/2 per cent. from the lowest touched shares are steady. Petits have advanced Rs. 100 to Rs. 3,260 and Davids to Rs. 385.

EXCHANGE.—Tone Quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 3/32d.
Bank Demand	3/32d. to 1/8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 do do	19/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	172
Marchs 3 do. do.	140 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	164 1/2
Shanghai 30 do, do,	224 1/2
Japan 30 do. do.	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		95·7
1st Settlement. 1st	January	95·15

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATES.—

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	19th Oct. 6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	29th Nov. 8	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	29th Nov. 8	do.
Bank of Madras do.	29th Nov. 6	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	190	180	25 Jan.
Bengal, (M-G (Ry terms)	192	183	25 Dec.
Bengal M G	198	186	26 Jan.
Comrawattee (descriptions) M-G	218	207	do
Khandesh (M-G)	204	186	25 Dec.
Do (M-G)	208	187	26 Jan.
Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	...	...	...
Karanja do (M-G)	214	208	do
Akola do (M-G)	...	...	...
Testmal (M. G.)	237	221	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	226	218	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	229	220	do
Broach (M.G.)	261	244	26 Mar.
Muttia (M. G	205	199	26 Jan.
S. Punjab M G	191	183	26 Dec.
Do.	198	186	26 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone Easier.

Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	28,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·77	5·76	5·77
— 8	— 8	— 8
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·78	5·80	5·82
— 8	— 8	— 8
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·83	5·85	5·77
— 8	— 7	...

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 1.

The depression from Persia this morning entered the North-West of India and has given light precipitation at a few stations in Baluchistan and the frontier. In the South of the Peninsula only light rainfall occurred

In Burma and the central districts the skies remain thickly cloaded and humidety in generally unchanged while the temperatures has fallen and is nearly normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa there is no cloud, and humidity is unchanged while the temperature remains normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear everywhere and the air is damper in the Central Provinces and Central India while the temperature has risen in Central India and also in the West of the United Provinces where it is in excess and elsewhere normal.

In the North-West of India light rain has fallen in Peshawar as also in Baluchistan, and humidity has increased largely the cloud has thickened in the extreme North and the temperature has fallen in Baluchistan and Sind and has risen elsewhere, and is in excess generally and in the North-west Frontier it averages 7 high.

In the Peninsula 1/2 an inch of rain is reported in Coimbatore. Tinnevelly, and Trivandrum, and in the south cloud has increased in the interior but has decreased on the Coromandel Coast and the air has become slightly drier in the whole division while the temperature has risen in the South-East and is everywhere normal or in excess.

Further precipitation is probable in the extreme North of India and light scattered rainfall may continue in the South of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON SATURDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small and unimportant.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 7° in excess of normal in the Punjab and at Bangalore and Coimbatore and the minimum 5° to 11° in excess in Sind and at Jaipur, Agra and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 46° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is a cally cloudy in the extreme south.

Rain.—Coimbatore and Colombo report light to moderate showers.

Weather continues fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—November 26, at Lahore Cantonments, the wife of Captain L. Swinton Browne, 39th Dogras, of a daughter.

FAIRBAIRN—November 15, at Letpadan, the wife of Mr. T. C. Fairbairn, Burma Railways, of a son.

LILLYWHITE—November 13, at Mogok, at wife of H. W. Lillywhite, Resident Excise Officer, of a daughter.

MCCANN—November 11, at Sandoway, the wife of Mr. C. H. McCann, Public Works Department, Burma, of a son.

SPENCE—November 27, at 8/3, London Street, Calcutta, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Spence, Titaghur, a son.

MARRIAGE.

MONEY—DEVAS—November 8, at Streat, by the Rev. Harcourt S. Ansen, assisted by the Rev. V. C. A. FitzHugh, Colonel George A. Money, Indian Army, to Mildred Catherine, widow of the late E. Devas, Esq., and niece of General FitzHugh, of Streat Place, Hassocks.

DEATHS.

LUTTER—November 19, at Mandalay, Edwin Archibald Lutter, Agent, Oriental Life Assurance Company, age 56 years.

MCGIBBEN—November 21, at Mysore, Annie, widow of late Staff-Sergeant George McGibben, age 33.

RIGBY—November 21, at Meerut, from pneumonia, St. George Rigby, Sub Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, aged 30 years.

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BYCULLA,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. ; Sun sets, 5h. 22m. ; High water, 0-43m., 0-18a. ; Low water, 6-30m., 6-11a.

Election of a Municipal Councillor by the Justices of the Peace, Municipal Office.

Photographic Society of India, meeting in Currency Office buildings, 6-30 p.m.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society, Cathedral.

CRICKET COACH:—Mr. Jehanjir Jamsetji Dubash has been appointed cricket coach to the sons of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

PRINCIPAL, BOMBAY LAW SCHOOL:—Mr. Dinshaw Fardoonji Mulla, M. A., L. L. B. has been appointed Principal of the Bombry Law School,

Police Notice.—Some clothing, some currency notes, one over coat, some khaki drill, some documents, some books, one motor car jack have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

GUESTS OF A MAHARAJAH.—Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir Perozshah M. Mehta will be the guests of H. H. the Maharajah of Durbangah during their stay in Calcutta to attend the Indian National Congress.

A PARSEE HISTORIAN.—Over Rs. 6,000 have been subscribed to the fund for the presentation of a purse to Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel, the Parsi historian, in resognition of his services to the community.

A EUROPEAN'S VISIT TO A PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE —Professor Jackson of the Columbia University has contributed an interesting article on the Zoroastrian religion in the last issue of the "Century Illustrated Magazine," in which he describes his visit to a Parsi fire-temple in Persia during his recent travels in that country,

LODGE OF SORROW.—Lodge Islam 587 S. C. will hold a Lodge of Sorrow in Sacred Memory of the late Rt. Wor. Bro. Mirza Hoosein Khan P. M. and Past Hony. Substitute Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonry in India at 7-15 p. m., (S. T.) to-day all Master Masons are invited to attend. Lodge Islam Lodge of Sorrow 7-15 p, m. (S. T.)

THE FIRE AT RATNAGIRI. The damage done by the recent fire at Ratnagiri was, it appears, at first underestimated. Detailed inquiry has now been made and the total loss caused is found to be Rs. 11,337-8-0 instead of Rs. 7500. The exact figures are :—Damage to houses Rs. 6860, damage to goods Rs. 4477-8 fifty five families have been ruined,

A BACHELOR'S DANCE.—A very pleasant affiesee dance was organised by some members of the St. Mary's Ex-Students Union on Friday night at Woodland hall Byculla. Lanterns and other decorations made the scene a pretty one and the music was well supplied by the Victoria String Band. A very enjoyable evening was spent and there present will look forward with pleasure to the next "bachelor" entertainment.

NEW SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—Mr. Pestonji Rustomji Mehta, M. R. C. A., has been appointed Acting Settlement Officer of Gujarat. This is an important and responsible position under the Government, and Mr, Mehta is to be congratulated on his nomination, This is the second time a Parsi has been appointed to the post, the first holder having been Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, C. I. E,

PLUCKY PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.—The Commanding Officer of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps has highly commended Colour Sargent, F. Irani and Edalji Golwalla, of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, for their courageous conduct in saving from a destructive fire in Hyderabad Sind, at the risk of their lives, a large number of rifles and four thousand rounds of ammunition stored in the Collector's office which was in the thick of the blaze.

FINAL TEST IN MEDICINE.—At the quarterly examinations of the Board of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, the following lady and gentlemen were declared to have passed their final test :—Miss Dhunbai Maneckji Cama, Mr. Merwanji Dinshaw Printer, Mr. Edulji Perozshaw Meherji, Mr. Minocher Byram Irani, Mr. Meherji also passed two weeks previous to this the Third Professional Examination.

THE SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—Mr. P Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest at the morgue touching the death of Gunpat Sajna, a *bidee* folder, who died on the night of the 30th ultimo being burned under the debris of a house which suddenly collapsed in the Bazar Gate Street. Mr. Catrak, Superintendent of streets and buildings, Bombay Municipality, and Mr. C. W. Syke, Inspector, Bombay Police, who were first among the earliest arrivals on the scene, were examined, and the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to suffocation and internal injuries caused by *debris* having accidentally fallen on him.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A grand outdoor soiree and musical entertainment, the proceeds of which were to be given in aid of the Young Women's Christian Association "Holiday Home" at Lanowlie, were provided on Saturday; a the Association's premises in Wodehouse Road, and proved a very successful function, The grounds were prettily decorated for the occasion ; and the presence of ladies and gentlemen was encouraging. An excellent programme of music had been prepared for the evening, to which the chief contributors were Mr. Martin, Mrs. E. Y. Watson, Mrs. Knight, Mr. Coombs, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Rhenius. A committee of ladies, who were assisted by Miss MacKilray and Miss MacMurray, secretaries of the Association, had made all the arrangements for the entertainment, among them being Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, secretary, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Rhenius, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. French, and Mrs. Kent. The "Holiday Home" has been opened since a year to enable young ladies of moderate means to have the benefit of a change at Lanowlie. It maintains itself, but about Rs. 8,000 are required to complete the purchase of the house and grounds. Refreshments were provided at the entertainment.

A PARSEE SCHOLAR'S WORK.—Dr. Lawrence H. Mills writes to the *Yarsee* from Oxford by the last mail: I can cordially add my testimony to that of Professors Shurer and Geiger as to the value and usefulness of Naib Dastur Rustomji Edulji Sanjan's pleasing book Zarathushtra and Zarathustrianism in the Avesta. Most important of all is that the author firmly grasps the distinction between Zarathushtra as a real person, and Zarathushtra as later clothed with the attributes of myth, this distinction of course depending in its turn upon the prior and fundamental one as to the different character and dates of the various books of which the Avesta is composed with the Gathas at their head, All these interesting works by Parsi authors, as they appear, cannot but assist in maintaining the high doctrinal and ethical aims of Zoroastrianism. That opinions differ as to some of the elements of the doctrines is but bocs expected and in one sense of it to be desired, for decrence in opinion keeps intellectual forces alive, there we have another very useful summary from the Hen of your own Deputy High-Priest, a person of high character and strict sense of honour who will doubtless tontinue to be an ornament to his profession and high offico for well-nigh a generation to come. I heartily ommend the book as teeming with sagacity and magnanimity.

PRESENTATION TO A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.—Mr Curseiji Adarji, late Station Master at the Church Gate Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway retired in August last after a long and faithful service of 40 years He being a very popular and courteous Station Master a fund was started by the travelling public as he was uniformly assiduous in looking after the comforts and convenience of theirs and was found to discharge his duties satisfactorily. Contributions soon came in and Rs. 4,942 were subscribed and collected. Last evening a presentation meeting was held in Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai's Bungalow when a number of Mr. Cursetji's admirers met together, Mr. M. C. Mursban being voted to the Chair. The purse of Rs. 4942 and six silver vases the latter being individual present to the retiring Station Master were presented to him by the chairman who eulogised the courteesy of the B. B. and C. I Railway servants generally and that on Mr. Curseiji particularly. Mr. C. Crommelin, General Traffic manager of the Railway, congratulated Mr. Cursetji on the presentation and thanked the chairman for the kind reference to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Officials. He said that all the officials and the subordinates were doing their best to tolook the comfort of the public travelling on their line. Mr. Curseiji, in acnowledging the presentation, thanked Mr, Crommelin and the chairman for the kindness shown him. On the motion of Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the assembly after partaking of some light refreshments, provided in the compound, dispersed.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Padmanji Scholarship Fund.

IN response to an invitation issued by the Rev. D. L. Joshi and Mr. T. Buell, Secretaries of the Indian Christian Association, a public meeting was held under the presidency of Rev. Dr. Mackichan on Saturday last, in the Methodist Church, Grant Road, to inaugurate the Indian Christian Scholarship Fund which is being raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Rev. Baba Padmanji, who was the Grand Old Man and the scholar of the Indian Christian community of Bombay for whose advancement and welfare he had devoted his whole life. When his lamentable death occurred in August last, it was thought that the worthiest tribute to his memory would be to associate his name with a fund for encouraging higher education among Indian Christian youths for which the deceased had worked heart and soul. The meeting which was held for this purpose was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen, chief among them being Rev. Dr. J. E. Abbot, Rev. R. B. Karmakar, Dr. Gurubai Karmakar, Rev. M. B. Nikambe, Dr. P. M. Mathai, Professor N. G. Velinkar, M.A., L.L.B., Mr. and Mrs. Horne, Rev. M. B. Fuller, Mr. P. S. Kukde and Mr. C. J. Ashbury, B.A., L.L.B. (President of the Indian Christian Association).

The Chairman opened the proceedings with a prayer and called upon one of the secretaries, Rev. D. L. Joshi to read his report. The report showed that a sub-committee composed of Messrs. C. J. Ashbury, B. N. Athavale, T. Buel, P. S. Kukde, S. Bahator and Rev. D. L. Joshi was appointed to raise subscriptions. Through their efforts and the secretary's tour in the mofussil, a subscription of nearly 1,300 Rupees was collected and the secretary is confident from the replies received from many quarters that more subscriptions are likely to follow.

Rev. Dr. Abbot in a most spirited address dwelt at length on the exceptionally good life of the late Rev, Baba Padmanji and impressed upon the audience that lives of good men are always an inspiration. He said that it would be a pleasure to contribute to the fund which is being raised partly because of the memory which they wish to perpetuate of a man so good, so true and so noble, and partly of the object for encouraging higher education among young students of the Indian Christian community.

He was followed by Rev. Karmakar who gave a graphic account of the life of the late Rev. Padmanji and reminded his audience that lives of great men always remind that we can make our lives sublime. As a reputed preacher, he captivated the audience to subscribing well of the fund which is to be raised for a noble object, After him Professor Wellinkar gave a scholarly address in which he appealed to the audience for a united effort to collect the necessary subscriptions. He said that the meeting was convened with a double object in view or to put more precisely with a single object having a twofold aspect ; one of which is to commemorate a life which has been held in the highest degree worthy, and the other for the encouragement of education. During the course of his learned address he paid a well-marited tribute to the Indians for their sense of gratitude and said that it was one of the noblest instincts of ancient India and in keeping with this tradition he hoped that his countrymen would not fail to show their sense of gratitude by perpetuating the memory of one who was held in the highest esteem and regard and who had consecrated his life for the amelioration of the Indian Christians. The proceedings were brought to a close with a most eloquent address from the Chairman. He reminded the audience that carrying out a proposition to raise funds at a meeting and working it out in practice are entirely two different things. In the one a clap of the hands by way of approval will do ; but in the other a good deal of sacrifice, patience and energy are required, and he expected the congregation to do the latter to perpetuate the memory of one who had done so much for the Indian Christians. He recommended that subscriptions should be received at intervals and that an active canvassing should be made of all congregations so as to collect a sufficiently large amount for the Scholarship fund which is to be named the Baba Padmanji Scholarship fund.

In his capacity as president of the Indian Christian Association, Mr. Ashbury proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for having kindly consented to preside on the occasion, and the proceedings terminated with vociferous cheers to Rev, Dr Mackichan and to the president and members of the Managing Committee who have been instrumental in bringing the gathering to a SUCCESS.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yetsurday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chikla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Extreme Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	0	0	87
Total plague deaths to date	133,939		
Same date last year	1	nil	90

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PATHAN'S BLIND RAGE

A Domestic Tragedy.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton hav disposed of an appeal preferred by Jaffer, *alias* Dalel Nanekhan, who was in September last convicted by Mr B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of an attempt to murder and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused, a Pathan blacksmith, working in the factory at Igatpuri, was committed on two charges, the first of murder in that he caused the death of his son, an infant of about six to nine months, by dashing him violently on the ground, under circumstances which would cause the act to amount to murder; and secondly, with attempt to murder his wife, by cutting her throat, with a knife, the offences being committed in his house at Igatpuri, on the 11th July last. The accused was alleged to have taken his child out one evening. As the child was suffering from fever, the mother went after her husband to a neighbour's house to ask him to return. He did so after a short time and scolded his wife for following him. Recriminations ensued, and the accused got very angry and dashed the child, which he was still carrying, violently to the ground, and then attacked his wife, and tried to cut her throat with a kitchen knife. One of the stabs on the throat penetrated the œsophagus, and there was another severe wound. If this be so, the Sessions Judge thought, both offences were made out. The consequences of dashing down violently so young a child were known to be generally fatal ; and if the natural results of his action followed, he could not say he did not intend them. The accused and his wife told from the very beginning two different stories, both highly improbable in parts. According to the woman's story, the accused's murder of the child had very little rational cause. The aggravating words, used by her, were " I do not think you love me so much that I should follow you when you are at work. " It was possible that such words should make the accused assault his wife, but the Sessions Judge did not see why they should make him dash down his son whom he seemed to have been attached to. The accused's account, on the other hand, was not unreasonable. He said that the woman wanted to go to her mother's house in Yeola, and that he was not willing to let her go as the child was ill ; whereon, in a fit of ill-temper, she threw the child down, saying "Take it, I do not care for it, in comparison with my mother." Asha, the only eye witness in the case, said she saw the woman dash it down. It thus appeared that there was a quarrel between the accused and his wife, and that in that quarrel the child met his death, but in consequence of the act of which person, and with what intention that act was done, was not clear. On this charge, then, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the accused was entitled to an acquittal. As to the second charge, the accused said that, after having dashed down the child, she took up the knife and tried to commit suicide. He attempted to take away the knife from her and struggled with her. There was no eye-witness of the transaction, and the witness Nasir, who came in through the roof, found the accused sitting on his wife's chest, holding the knife—a fact, said the Sessions Judge, which was equally consistent with both stories. The Sessions Judge, however, believed the story of the woman. The wounds were both on the right side of the throat, and the woman was right-handed. The door was locked, a fact which was quite inconsistent with the story of the accused. Mr. Kennedy thought the injuries on the woman's throat were inflicted by the accused. He was acquitted of the charge of murder, but was convicted of attempt at murder, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

PUBLIC SERVANT RECEIVING A BRIBE.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the application for revision made by Krishnaji Dattatraya, "Kulkarni" or village accountnat of Asta, in the Bijapore District. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the petitioner, who, it appears, was convicted by Mr. A. Montgomerie, First Class Magistrate, of accepting a bribe from a woman named Aku Tatiaba, to set free from custody of her brother Rama, who had been arrested for committing theft of certain articles from her house, with the assistance of an accomplice named Lakhu. On discovering that the things had disappeared, Aku made a report to the Police, who arrested the two accused. The next morning, to her surprise, she found the stolen articles lying on her door-steps. She informed the Police of this fact also. On an investigation into the matter, proof was forthcoming before the Kulkarni that Rama and his confederate had been the thieves. This came to the knowledge of Aku, who became apprehensive of her brother's going to prison. The Kulkarni declined to listen to her supplications, unless Rs. 25 were paid to him. As she had not the amount with her, she pledged some grain with Keshav Bhatt, and raising the required sum on its security, paid it to the Kulkarni. The Magistrate remarked that the evidence for the prosecution was neither self-consistent nor straightforward ; but the first statement made by the prosecutrix being reliable and trustworthy he convicted the accused on it of taking a bribe as a public servant in respect of an official act, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal by the accused to Mr. C. Roper, the Sessions Judge, the conviction and sentence were confirmed. Accused, therefore, appealed to the High Court,

Their Lordships rejected the application.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

DAMAGE TO A BICYCLE.

Collision with a Carriage.

(Before Mr. DONALD, Second JUDGE.)

HIS honour, the learned Judge disposed of on Saturday last, a suit instituted by one Arthur Zampino against the defendant, C. B. Surkari for the recovery of Rs. 373, being damages sustained by reason of his cycle having been injured and himself thrown down by collision between him and the defendant's carriage. He alleges that the damages were sustained by the negligent driving by a servant, Junga Bera, of the defendant's carriage which collided with and injured the plaintiff and his cycle. His damages are calculated as follows :—(1.) Rs. 280 on account of the value of the plaintiff's cycle damaged by reason of the negligence aforesaid, which cycle the defendant promised, but has failed, to repair, the cycle being in defendant's possession ; or in the alternative, plaintiff will claim the same amount for damage caused to cycle by reason of the negligence. (2) Rs. 5, on account of fees for medical treatment paid by the plaintiff in respect of the personal injury sustained by him. (3) Rs. 88 for moneys expended by plaintiff for conveyance hire during the time he has been deprived of the use of his cycle in consequence of the damage done to it.

Mr. Bomanji Mehta appeared for plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. H. K. Suntoke. The latter contended that though his client was not bound to repair the cycle, he had thoroughly repaired it, and was not bound to pay anything more. From the correspondence which passed between the defendent and plantiff and which was filed in the case, it appeared that the bicycle has been properly repaired and that new tubes of the frame have been fitted in. To the allegations of the plaintiff that the man who repaired the bicycle had not the necessary instruments and that he was rafitting the old pieces, defendent replied that he was prepared to give back the old pieces which had been taken out of the bicycle and that plaintiff " had no right whatever to dictate to him as to where the bicycle ought to be repaired."

At the trial, His Honor the learned Judge, remarked hat plaintiff had exaggerated his claim for damages. and that his vakil stated in the course of the hearing that he would claim only Rs. 100 for the damage, The Judge said that he could not quite accept the statement of the defendant's driver that he had raised his hand at the time of turning his victoria into the Princess Street, and that he was not prepared to believe that plaintiff ran into defendant's victoria. As to the damages claimed by plaintiff, the Judge allowed Rs. 5, the fee paid by him to the Doctor, and Rs. 20 for the deterioration of the cycle. In regard to the carriage expenses claimed by the plaintiff during the time he was deprived of the use of his cycle, the Judge remarked that it was the plaintiff's duty to give instructions of the damage to the defendant, as the latter himself had not done the wrong, but was only constructively liable for the driver's negligence. The learned Judge held that under the circumstances, Rs. 20 would be a proper compensation. In all he passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs, 45 and costs.

NAWAB'S CLAIM AGAINST A RAJA.

Claim for Rs. 22,00,000 Before the Judicial Committee.

THE Judicial Committee of the Hyderabad State, composed of Justices Bukhshi Raghunath Pershad, Hakim-ud-Dowla, Axis Mirza, Kazim-Ali, and Mukta dar Jung, heard an appeal filed by Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur against Raja Shivlal Motilal, of Hyderabad and Bombay.

Sir Walter Colvin and Kazi Kabiroodin, barristers, with Messrs. Abdul Jubar Kesheorao and other pleaders appeared for the appellant Sultan Nawaz Jung, whereas Mr. Jackson with Messrs. Khawja Hasan and Lutf Ali appeared for the respondent Raja Shivlal Motilal. It appeared that in Lal bazar in the city of Hyderabad there was a shop known as Ramratan Dongersidas. The defendants Shivlal, father and Dongersidas Mukad had joined as partners and a deed of the same had been drawn up. After Shivlal's death his son Motilal (defendant) became partner of the said firm. Amongst the persons who dealt with the firm were appellant's father Shamsheer-ud-Dowla and his brother Barak Jung. In 1865, A. D, the said firm failed and all property of that firm was taken possession of by defendant. Subsequently defendant paid the claims of two creditors Mahanandrai and Fatehchand. The plaintiff's brother, who was the managing member of the family, put in a claim before the Minister. This claim of Barak Jung was then entrusted by the Minister to his secretary Shanker Rao, as a special officer. Mr Shanker Rao gave his decision on the 12th Mohorum 1285 H. This was against the defendant.

Then at the request of Barak Jung in 1290 H., the Minister forwarded the claim to the Arabs' Court for investigation. In this Court the defendant was several times summoned but did not appear. Thus matters went on till 1297 H. In this year Barak Jung having died, his brother Shamsheer-ul-Mulk the managing member of the family continued the claim. In 1296 H., at the request of the plaintiff a special commission was appointed, composed of Raja Sheolal Bahadur, Moulvi Mahamad and Moulvi Fayaz Hasan, but instead of appearing before this commission, the defendant : got the case transferred to the High Court and it was finally in 1307 H. that the High Court was disposed of the case.

The Court of the first intance decided all the issues of law and facts in favour of the plaintiff Nawab Sultan Nawas Jung Bahadur on the 10th Sherawar 1302 Fasli. The defendant appealed against that judgment to the Divisional Bench. That bench instead of deciding the question of Court fees first decided only an issue, whether the plaintiff was a representative of the late Shamsheer-ud-Doula, and remanded the appeal to the first court for the addition of the heirs. Against this judgment the plaintiff appealed to the Full Bench. This Court then going beyond the memo of appeal raised an issue of stamp in addition to the issue of representation and decided that the stamp fee ought to be paid. against that decision, Sultan Nawas Jung appealed to the Judicial Committee. The appellants Contention before the Judicial Committee was :—(1) as there was no appeal on the question of stamp by either party, the appeal court ought not to have taken up and decided that question ; (2) plaintiff that the plaintiff having been appointed the sole representative of Shamsheer-ud-dowla and Barak Jung, by the order of the Minister, when the probate act was not in operation, he should be considered to be the representative of them both, and the appeal should be heard on its merit in this Court.

After hearing the arguments for the plaintiff appellant, the Court stands adjourned till Monday the third 3rd December to hear the arguments for the Defendant.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

331-04—Tyabji D and Co Jeevanlal Haridas vs Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha and others—Captain and Y

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

230-06—Ardeser H D and Co—Nathoo Gangaram vs Heisaraj Morarji Payne and Co—Part heard.

For further argument and evidence.

865-97—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mir Akbarally and others vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdulally and others—Ardeshir H D and Co N and H and Co and Mirza and M

Long Causes.

831-96—Pastonjee R and K—Bhikaji Framjee Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mangaldas Mathoobhoy and another—Crawford B and Co and M R Vakil and another—Part heard.

For Review of Judgment.

893-05—Hiralal and T—Bai Jainabai widow another vs Rastibai widow and another—Payne and Co—Part heard

Long Causes.

108-04—Maganlal J and G—Narbada and another vs—G Madhewjee and others—Smetham H and R

856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gajanund Sambhoo Sadley—Chitnis and M

16-05—Tyabji D and Co—Jeramdas Ganeshdas and others v Girvardhardlal Situlprasad and others—Mehta and S and Scrutji and J

193-06—Bhaishunker K and R—Narandas Ramji and others vs Narandas Ramji and others—Wadia G and Co

644-05—Little and Co—Dhanbai Joseph strungman vs Luckmidas Harilal and others—Chitnis and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

To speak to the Minutes of decree.

463-05—Wadia G and Co—Rukhmabai

AT THE SIGN OF THE RED TAMARIND.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1906.

THE DEPRECIATION OF GOLD.

INDIA'S currency has always provided fascination for empirics in finance. In this connection Mr. Moreton Frewen has for some years loomed large, but of late he has ceased to pipe to us, for our financiers "would not dance." His reappearance on the scene—not as the didactic Mr. Frewen of old, but timidly presenting us with a few ounces of irrelevant theory culled partly from the writings of sundry financial experts. It is an occasion of mild interest; but it has produced no comments from his former collaborateurs or opponents; and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has found no time to examine those theories for better or worse. Is it that exchange remains at 1*s.* 4*d*, and currency problems no longer arouse the enthusiasm of our Indian economists? So it falls to us, in all diffidence, to discuss Mr. Frewen's latest contribution on the currency question. In his introductory letter, we have a touch of the old leaven, for he begs the question at once by remarking that "the currency position of the World is profoundly influenced by the suspension of free coinage in India." We doubt it: substitute "the production and sale of silver" for "the currency position of the World," and no one would gainsay the proposition. Mr. Frewen then queries whether the great rise in prices in Europe and America has attracted attention in India. Why, yes, we have our Reuter and we have even commercial dealings with those distant Western Continents; and consequently we have not omitted to observe this "episode." From this introductory note, we turn to the more serious Memorandum on the currency position of the world. That the prices of all commodities have risen and that this is in great measure due to the enormous addition which has taken place to the World's Gold supply, are obvious facts which need not a financier's brain to realize; and we have pleasure in so far agreeing with the author of the Memorandum.

Mr. Frewen's further propositions may be briefly stated thus. (*a*) India is the "Sink" or "Reservoir" of the precious metals. This country has absorbed many millions of the precious metals, which would otherwise (according to Professor Jevons) have been useless in Europe, and have possibly produced a commercial revolution. (*b*) In the years 1850 to 1875 India absorbed 264 millions of specie or one-third of the world's supply. She should now, therefore, continue to take one-third of the world's present supply of Gold and Silver, now computed at 100 millions sterling per annum. But India's absorption should now, as in the past, be in the ratio of two thirds silver to one third of gold. (*c*) This millenium of Mr. Frewen's is to be attained by the re-opening of India's Mints and by an agreement with France and the United States to extend their silver coinage likewise. (*d*) Finally, Mr. Frewen states:—"In the West, we have no idea what the present policy of the Government of India is. The Mints were closed in 1893, and during the following five years not only were there no additions but the currency was reduced by the melting up of over nineteen millions of rupees. Apparently, this experiment was unsatisfactory for in 1900 there were minted over seventeen crores of rupees (Rs. 17,14,79,318). Unless inevitable, the present position—a currency managed by officials—is very undesirable, not only economically but morally. Even admitting that it was necessary to close the Mints in 1893, when gold was appreciating and the silver situation at Washington menaced the Bourses of the World, is it necessary now when gold is depreciating, when we know the worst—when probably the United States and France, urged on by the creditor interests of Europe and America, would assist to fix exchange by open mints?"

Now, as regards (*a*) and (*b*), is India a "Sink" of the precious metals, and, if she is, how does she become so? We think the word "Sink" does not aptly express the position. "Sink," in the general acceptation of the word, means "a receptacle for waste or refuse water." Such bullion as India absorbs is, however, in exchange for "value received," such value being probably the produce of her soil or her mines. In this respect, India is no more a receptacle for waste bullion than the United States or Canada, or any other country whose agricultural and other products exceed her internal needs. Indeed, if the latest figures were before us, we think it would be discovered that the United States has far excelled India in her absorption of the precious metals. But that India is a creditor-country—in the sense that she has a surplus of exports over imports, and is therefore in a position to demand payment for her surplus in either gold or silver bullion as she may prefer—is, we rejoice to believe, a patent fact, which even Mr. Hyndman cannot disprove. Mr. Frewen indicates that India should give the preference to silver bullion; but here he poses not as a friend of India but as a champion of the silver producers of the world; and, for obvious reasons, we think it more natural that India should prefer to receive her surplus in the stable and not the unstable metal. Mr. Frewen suggests that re-opening the Mints would produce an expansion of exports. The best answer is a reference to the figures of our external trade since the Mints were closed. Not only has that "episode" not reduced our trade, but the exports have year by year steadily increased since 1893, when the Mints were closed to free coinage. That an unstable exchange affords greater opportunities for speculations in produce may be at once admitted; but that facility for speculation results in increased exports, we are not prepared to allow; and that the trade returns above alluded to support our view will be readily agreed by those who are unbiassed in favour of silver. Finally, as to (*d*): we know not what distant wilds Mr. Frewen includes under the term "West." The policy of the Government of India, though perhaps an over-cautious one, has been discussed and explained not only in the Indian but in the English Press *ad nauseam*. And in spite of Mr. Frewen's disclaimer, we gather that he has grasped the present position, which is "a currency managed by officials," the profits of minting reserved for the State, and currency issues consonant with the requirements of trade instead of in accordance with the exigencies of speculators in silver. Mr. Frewen's aim is to "fix exchange by open mints." We, on our side, believe that the commercial world prefers to profit by the experience of the past, which has not shown that open Mints produce "fixed" or even "steady" exchange, which has led practically every civilized nation of the world to place the control of its currency in the hands of the State officials, and which has caused the financial world to realize that the exchange of commodities is best achieved by the adoption of one standard of value, that standard being gold.

LANDOR'S POSTHUMOUS WORK ON FOX.

A work of considerable interest and literary curiority is to be published during the ensuing season at Home. It is a posthumous work of Walter Savage Landor, one of the great masters of English prose in the last century. The interest of this work is enhanced by the fact that it treats of politics and is mainly concerned with the later life of Fox who died just one hundred years ago. Landor wrote it in 1812 on the occasion of the publication of a book on the great Whig statesman which made a stir in literary and political circles at the time. This was the "Memoirs of the latter years of Fox" written by John Trotter, whose only qualification for the work was that he had been Private Secretary to Fox during his few months of office as Foreign Secretary in Lord Grenville's Ministry "of All the Talents." Trotter's *Memoirs* were condemned on all hands; Whig and Tory combined to decry the book, which though it ran through three editions in a year was soon forgotten. Trotter himself fell into neglect and ended his days some years after in misery in the Marshalsea prison in 1818. He had it seems given out in the volume that it was his intention to treat the whole life of Fox in the way he had treated his latter years and to write his full political history. Whereupon the *Quarterly Review* of the time makes the following remarks which we shall quote as an instance of the literary castigation then dealt out by the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*, in those days of their juvenile buoyancy: "We do not dissemble the alarm which has been excited in us by the notification of his intention. Having already had to deal with a political life of three deux quartos, we cannot look forward without dismay to that rival publication which Mr. Trotter thus formidably meditates; and which if the copiousness of his narrative is to be proportioned to his estimate of the comparative merits of his hero, the largest press that Sir Richard Phillips can erect and the smallest letter that he can cast, will not enable him to confine within any assignable number of folios. We contemplate the impending volumes with the sensation of a traveller in the valleys of the Alps who sees an avalanche in the act of detaching itself from a mountain over his head."

London, too, did not like the book in which he saw much to censure. But finding it was the Trotter's intention to write a history of the entire career of Fox, he thought he could be of use to him and with this object wrote his "Commentary on Fox." This commentary was printed, but at the last moment when it was about to be published in 1812, Landor thought fit to recall it after a very few copies had got into circulation. He had presented a copy to his close personal friend Southey, and this after a short time was the only copy of the book existing anywhere. Even the author had not kept a copy for himself. Southey's copy came into the possession of Lord Houghton who, in 1873, nine years after Landor's death, first called attention to it in his monograph on him. "After Mr. Fox's death" says he "he was inclined, to a milder, judgment of the Whig Chief and a Commentary on Trotter's Memoirs (printed 1812) contains perhaps more fair and moderate political and literary judgments delivered in his own humour, than any work of his earlier or maturer years. There seems no sufficient reason, even in those susceptible days, why this essay should have been suppressed; but it was in fact so entirely wasted that I believe I possess the only existing copy which he sent to Southey. This Essay should be reprinted in any new edition of his collected works. It contains many vigorous passages applicable to the contests and difficulties of our own day though the style is far from the perfection he attained in his later writings." No attempt however was made to publish it from Lord Houghton's copy, till this year. Now, his son, the Earl of Crewe, has given his copy to Mr. Murray to be transcribed and the work is to be published shortly, nearly a century after it was written. It is said to contain important reflections on the men and politics of the time of George III, and to treat of the contemporaries of Fox, like Pitt, Burke and Sheridan, and will doubtless prove an important contribution to our knowledge of those times.

POLITICS AND THE PEASANTRY.

THE considerable increase in the conservative vote at Huddersfield, taken in connection with the extraordinary revival of Toryism in London and the Provinces as seen in the Municipal Elections, sets even the unpolitical mind wondering as to the future of the two great parties. The Government has been in power barely a year, yet, that its hold on the country is not what it was at the time of the General Elections is undeniable. What, then, has caused this decline in Liberal popularity? Or, rather, what has caused the Opposition to come again into such notable favour? To ascertain this it is only necessary to try and discover why the Conservatives were so utterly vanquished at the last Elections. At the General Election in 1900 the Conservatives achieved "the Strongest Government of Modern Times." For three years their power showed no signs of weakening. But in May 1903, Mr. Chamberlain launched his scheme for the revision of the Fiscal Policy of the country and the adoption of preferential tariffs. The country was at first puzzled, but as tariff reform was propounded, the wealthier classes flocked to the banner of the Reformer, the middle classes became divided, and the working folk became utterly frightened. The "little loaf" was dilated upon for all it was worth. Stories of the sufferings of the peasantry a century since, when a loaf was six times the price it is now, were poured forth upon every village green in the country. For a time the peasantry were more or less bereft. There can be no doubt of that fact. Agricultural constituencies which had never returned a Liberal, forsook the old faith for the "Free Fooders." The result was the present Government with its powerful majority of three hundred. Almost directly after the new Government came into power Mr. Chamberlain became ill, and ever since, he has played no part in politics. With him Fiscal Reform has receded into the back ground, and ex-Ministers have left it on the shelf. In consequence, a striking revolution in public opinion has taken place. The peasantry, no longer frightened by the dear loaf bogey, have returned to their old allegiance. The conclusion which any thoughtful student of the political bent of English men must arrive at is, that the peasantry of England are conservative at heart. Their loyalty to the parson and the squire—who, notwithstanding the mud cast at them, are the truest friends of their poorer neighbours—has never been shaken; and it is conceivable that had Mr. Chamberlain never introduced the question of the Fiscal Policy of the country, a Conservative Government would still have been in power. It is this undeniable conclusion as to the causes of the failure of the Unionists at the polls last winter that will account for the results of the recent Municipal elections, and it is conceivable too, now that the peasantry have recovered their political equilibrium, that if the present Government went to the country, it should be routed.

EXCISE IN BURMA.

THE report on Excise Administration in Burma for last year shows that there was a very slight increase in the consumption of opium in Upper Burma during the year while in Lower Burma there was a decrease of 5,631 seers, or nearly eight per cent on the amount issued. This, it is supposed, is the result of an order prohibiting the sale of more opium to any single customer than he can probably consume or in excess of his reasonable means of purchase. These instructions were issued with a view to checking the petty hawking of opium obtained by licensed consumers from the shops. There is a general consensus of opinion that the action taken has had the desired effect, and that facilities for hawking have been reduced. But in order to render these restrictions effective, the determination of the daily allowance which may reasonably be given to each consumer must be carefully checked. Hitherto, Superintendents of Excise do not appear to have given sufficient attention to the matter. But although a check has been placed on petty hawking, there are indications that smuggling of both Government and foreign opium is still rife. The fact that there has been a slight falling off in the number of cases and in the amount of opium seized, cannot safely be regarded as indicating a decrease in smuggling. There is a large number of unregistered Burman consumers and of privileged consumers who reside at a distance from a shop, who form a profitable *clientele* for the smuggler, and so long as this is the case smuggling is likely to continue. Steps are, however, to be taken and it has been proposed to increase the member of shops, so as to reduce the field for the smuggler and to strengthen the excise staff which is, in certain districts, insufficient for the work demanded of it. A special feature of the year is the reduction by half of the number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquors, the number having fallen from 247 to 130. The policy of Government is to restrict the spread of a taste for foreign liquor but it is thought that the reforms may have been carried too far as the population which has a legitimate desire for foreign goods is not a small one and this fact leads to a considerable amount of illicit trade. There was a slight decrease in Opium and Excise revenue. The gross and net revenue amounted respectively to Rs. 89,10,357 and Rs. 73,04,777 as compared with Rs. 90,44,509 and Rs. 73,97,957 in the previous year. This was mainly due to a decrease of over three lakhs in the amount realised from duty on opium and the decrease was not entirely counterbalanced by the increase in the revenue derived from country spirit and fermented liquor.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SIR ANDREW FRASER arrived at Calcutta on Saturday.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. "Malta" left Hongkong for Bombay on the 1st December.

Captain O. Connor, the British Trade Agent at Gyantze, proceeds to re-join his appointment next week. He is taking with him an eight horse power motor for the Shigatze Llama and a smaller one for his own use.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, says that the Chinese Court has ordered all officials to give up opium smoking within six months.

H. M. S. Proserpine, under the Command of Captain Herbert W. James, arrived in harbour and Saturday from Aden which port she left on the 22nd November.

H. E. THE Governor will receive a deputation of the Madras Landholders Association on the 5th January next at Government House, Madras, and hear their representations on the Madras Estates Land Bill.

H. M. S. Hermes, under the Command of Captain D. R. K. Nicholson, sailed on Saturday for Colombo, where his Excellency Rear Admiral Poe, will join the vessel and after a stay of few days proceed to Madras and then to Calcutta.

THE public will be disappointed to learn, says the *Statesman*, that the water-chute which was to have been one of the attractions of Lady Minto's Fete, has been abandoned. The reason is not given, but presumably it is due to the scarcity of water in Calcutta.

THE Government of Madras, after any exhaustive review of the Report on the Administration of the Abkari Revenue for 1905-06 (which will be noticed later) say:—"The Commissioner and the officers of the Department are to be congratulated on the successful results of the Excise administration during the past year and the Government note with pleasure the good work done by the following officers:—Messrs. D. G. Viviani, G. Wilson, P. Singeri Naidu, M. Venkatarama Iyer, W. H. H. Chatterton, C. J. H. White and H. P. St. Clair Berlie."

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THE ROMANCE OF EARLY CIVILIZATION,

BY

PROF. FLINDERS PETRIE,

(*Author of "The History of Egypt," &c.*)

WHEN we look at some parchment stained by age, which has brought down the account of past times for a thousand years, and can be read by us as it was by some Saxon, we seem much nearer to our forefathers, and wonder while we think of all that has gone on in our country since that page was written. And we can not only handle the history written a thousand years ago, but there is lying at Turin, a part of a chronicle of kings, written more than three thousand years ago, before David and Solomon, probably before Moses. And, more than that, it has lately been discovered that we have part of the history of the oldest kingdom in the world, engraved six thousand years ago. In the Museum at Palermo stands a slab of polished black stone, covered with minute writing, which anyone may hold in their hands; this is the oldest history in the world, a part of the record of a thousand years of kings, which was engraved about as long before Solomon as he is before our time. This stone is the beginning of exact history, stating the main events of every year, and the day on which each king was crowned and died.

BEFORE THE PYRAMIDS.

The oldest entries are names of kings of the Delta who reigned before Egypt was united, nearly 8,000 years ago. Then after the union of the country under Mena the yearly record begins. In the early centuries the conquests of the negroes and of the marsh dwellers in the Delta are the main events, with a great hippopotamus hunt, and building of temples, and festivals of various gods. After this a regular census was taken every alternate year of all the cattle for taxing purposes; and this developed into a census, not only of cattle, but of valuables and of land. All through this history from the beginning, the exact height of the Nile inundation is recorded every year, as being the main event, on which the prosperity of the country entirely depended. Probably the amount of taxation in kind, levied on various crops, was regulated by the rise of the river, as it was in later times. Asia was the oldest register of any natural phenomena that we know—the ancestor of the Thames Conservancy and Meteorological Office. The register is kept exact to the finger's breath in the earlier centuries, more than six thousand years ago; and goes to within a quarter of a finger's breadth in later centuries.

When we reach the times of the pyramid builders, this history shows the development of a navy. Ships of 170 feet in length were built year by year, and in a single year 50 ships of 100 feet in length; this year's output probably was equal to a fleet as anything that existed in England before the Armada. Besides this, 40 ships were brought to Egypt in the same year; and as they were of cedar wood they seem to have been built at Beyrout on the Syrian coast, from the forests of the Lebanon. Besides this activity on the sea there was development on land. The Sudan was attacked, and seven thousand captives with two hundred thousand cattle were brought to Egypt. The desert was improved by making one hundred and twenty-two tanks, for watering the cattle while it browsed on the uplands; and by building thirty-three hunting lodges, for controlling the distant pastures. All this rapid development ashered in the rise of the great pyramid-builders about 4000 B.C. Two or three centuries later we find that the priesthood had absorbed the energies of the kingdom, and the records are almost entirely of endowments of land and goods for the gods. Foreign expeditions to Sinai and South Arabia, show that a fleet was kept in the Red Sea, and trade was carried on there.

SEVEN THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

Now all this is but a fragment, perhaps a tenth, of what the national annals were. They show that the detailed records of a thousand years were kept, and were solidly engraved nearly six thousand years ago.

To fill in further our view of this early civilisation we turn to the actual objects left behind by these kings, which I have found during the last few years in their tombs. These show that in each year there were named the great officers of the kingdom—the chief of the nobility, the king's seal bearer, the royal servitor, the royal architect, and the chief of the executive, or prime minister. The officials were named each year, and the year was defined by their names, much as years are remembered in London as those of various Lord Mayors. Beside these great court officials there were families of others in the country, some of whom knew about because they chanced to seal the provisions which were placed in the royal tombs. More than two hundred different seals have been found, and from them we can restore a small part of the organisation of the country. One of the earliest and greatest officials was the regulator of the inundation of the Nile, who had charge of all the dykes which control the flow of the water over the land, causing its staying a suitable time in each district. The charge of keeping up the embankments, and levying the labourers to watch the safety of the dams which divide the country, is a very serious one at the present day. An hour's neglect of a leak may bring about the destruction of whole villages; and thus the regulator of the inundation was an office of great importance, both for the security and the agricultural prosperity of the country.

THE EYES OF THE KING.

The land was already divided into administrative districts seven thousand years ago, each province known by its special emblem, which continued to denote it for over five thousand years subsequently. The towns also had their governors appointed, and the control and management of the country seems to have been effective in ensuring peace and prosperity. At no age of Egyptian history was there a strong centralisation: at all times the great men of each district managed it, and made it entirely self-contained; the only payment out of it was a small tribute for the support of the court, and the only external control was that of "the King's Peace," as in Saxon England, and the power of raising men and provisions for war. It was a simple and low form of political organisation, though it is a form which finds its admirers to-day among those who cannot see the power of union. To maintain good order there were inspectors, called "the eyes of the king."

The royal estates were the main support of the king's household, as is shewn by the royal provisions in the tomb. There were royal vineyards of different kinds of grapes in Upper Egypt and in the Delta, and the royal winepress is named. There were recorders of the stores, and scribes of the stores. The royal sealers were the equivalents of both the tax collectors and treasury clerks, as they sealed the receipts, the contracts, and orders for payments in kind, in a system where there was no currency. We even find a special seal for the men who gathered the seed of the lotus which was used for making a kind of bread.

Other offices were more directly connected with the court. There were the companions of the king in the palace, the director of the festivals, the keeper of the mansoleum, and such a trifling matter as the supply of royal mouthwash was provided with a seal.

From this one side of the management of these remote times we can get a little insight on the sub-division of work and responsibility which is implied; we can see that there was a stable and useful government three hundred generations past, as long before Abraham as he is before our own times.

HANDICRAFTS.

We have also much of the material civilisation before us in the offerings which were placed in the royal tombs. The use of brick building had come down from the still more remote pre-historic times; and the early kings built immense brick forts, two of which are still standing at Abydos, beside constructing large tombs of brickwork. Timber was then abundant in the country, and the framing and roofing of the tombs, and doubtless of the houses also, was of joinery work on a large scale. In a rainless country the use of stone is only a luxury, and brick and timber sufficed for many centuries. The title of royal architect was denoted by two axes, as the carpenter's work was the highest expression of construction.

Working in hard stone was a speciality of the early civilisation. In the pre-historic times great ability had been shewn in this, and most beautiful vases of the hardest rocks were carved entirely by hand. The early kings took up this art and developed it on a larger scale. In their tombs they had buried some of the objects of daily use from their palaces, and we find large dishes of pink granite, [illegible] rock, basins of marble for washing the king's hands, and parts of a travelling service marked for the royal ship.

In the more delicate work of the goldsmith and jeweller they also excelled. The hammer-working, soldering of gold, and polishing of gems, shows a skill which could not be surpassed in such times of craftsmanship. The artistic quality of the ivory carvings of this age equals that of any later time; and the exquisite finish and delicacy of detail in minute work proves the taste and refinement which demanded and produced such a high standard.

We have now before us a view of the powers of man of the earliest point to which we can trace written history, and what strikes us most is how very little his nature or abilities have changed in seven thousand years; what he admired we admire, what were his limits in fine hand work are also ours. We may have a wider outlook, a greater understanding of things, our interests may have extended in this interval; but so far as human nature and tastes go, man is essentially unchanged in this interval. This is the practical outcome of extending our view of man three times as far back as we used to look, and it must teach us how little material civilisation is likely in the future to change the nature, the weaknesses, or the abilities of our ancestors in ages yet to come.

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SECUNDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, NOVEMBER 29.

THERE was a bazaar held on the Fatteh Maidan on Thursday in aid of the Y. W. C. A. of Chadderghat. This Association now includes about 100 members, and it is considered that the time has arrived that it should have a building of its own, so it was with the object of raising funds that the bazaar was started. All the members had been working steadily for weeks, and the results were most satisfactory, judging from the purchases which I saw: everything was priced very low and within the reach of most people's purses. The bazaar was laid out in a shamiana very tastefully decorated with bunting, and the various articles, including useful and ornamental things, were very tastefully arranged. Besides, there were fruit and flower stalls and tea and light refreshments were sold. Mrs Little opened the bazaar in the afternoon and we were all very grateful to her for her help in this matter, and wish it were possible to interest more of the ladies of Chadderghat in this very praiseworthy institution. Many thanks are also due to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens for the great help they have always rendered and the support which they so willingly give to this work. In fact, it would have been impossible to have carried on the work without Mrs. Stevens' help. In the evening there was a Concert held in the pavilion. It was very well attended—in fact, the place was crowded. Mr. Mainar presided at the piano. Mrs. Blake's fine voice was heard to great advantage in the song "All Souls Day" and Mr. Cooney delighted us with "When the heart is young." The piano duet by the Misses Boardman and Williams was very well rendered, and the duet "Ora pro nobis," by Miss Gay and Miss Murray gave an opportunity of showing off their fresh young voices, especially the former, who gave promise of developing into an exceptionally good singer. Mr. Burns and Miss Patterson also sang.

The building for the Y. W. C. A. in Secunderabad has just been opened and we trust that ere long Chanderghat will also have a building of its own.

On Tuesday the whole community were present at Mrs. Bayley's "At Home" at Bolaram, where tennis, croquet, and badminton were enjoyed. The drive home afterwards in the moonlight was very pretty. We were glad to welcome Sir Charles and Miss Egerton amongst us again, and to see Mrs. and Miss Eve had returned: the former wore a most becoming dress and hat. Mrs. Hamilton in a very soft cream taffetas dress, and Mrs. Freyer in a most becoming dress trimmed with apricot colour; Miss Bayley wore pink; Mrs. Vizard in a hat trimmed with roses; Mrs. Anderson in pale blue; Mrs. Matthews in a most becoming soft ecru coloured dress, which was worn with a very *chic* toque.

Sweet-making seems to be the new amusement, started by the ladies of Secunderabad, and in almost all cases they are very successful. A little help of this kind is a great addition to an "At Home."

We will be sorry to lose Mr. Wiggin, who, is returning to England next week.

We were glad to learn that Miss Perram was none the worse for her accident; it might have proved a very serious one, and people who keep tame bears ought not to allow them to wander out on the road to the detriment of people's horses and traps. The bear, in question, frightened Major Lambert's pony, which bolted and upset the trap. The occupants—Major Lambert and Miss Perram—were shot out on to the dusty road. Fortunately, no one was hurt, and the trap and pony not much damaged.

The weather has become very sultry again; heavy clouds hang over us and several cases of enteric have broken out again, when we had hoped that the spell of cold days we have had had quite rid us of this terrible malady. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Pendlebury, as we hear his young son is now suffering from enteric, but at present in a mild form. Everything that can be done will be done, as he is in the hands of an excellent doctor.

THE FORTHCOMING MOTOR TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the forthcoming Motor Trials from Bombay to Sawantawadi, I would call the attention of the Committee to Rule 7, which I think might be amended, as the owner or driver of a car might prefer his friends or relations to sit beside him, in preference to the observer. As the trials are supposed to be a sociable function and to prevent friction, the matter of seating the occupants of a car should be left entirely to the owner or driver. An observer can do his duty as well in the "tonneau" of a car as on the front seat. I may mention that a similar rule was inserted in the last Bombay Mahableshwar Trials, which were a perfect success, nor was there any rule to that effect in the Bombay-Poona trials. This is the view of several who intend entering cars including

A COMPETITOR.

TRIVANDRUM has been the scene of an unusual wrestling match, a woman wrestler, designating herself Gungaboi and a native of the Punjab, arrived there recently, and challenged any one male or female, to a wrestling match. The challenge remained unanswered for several days, but a match was eventually arranged to take place in a circus tent, when a large number of people, admitted by tickets, assembled to witness a bout between the lady and a local Mohemedan. The match ended in a few minutes' time, the latter being thrown. The onlookers being disappointed at this unexpected result, began to assault the wrestlers, with the result that the affair ended at the Police station.

MR. W. H. HILMAN, an official of the General Electrical Company, is building at Schenectady (New York) a house in which electricity will replace fires, supply the illuminant, and be used for many other domestic purposes. The premises, therefore, will not have any chimneys, the heating and cooking being done by electricity. All the doors will open and close by the pressure of electric buttons, and even the lawn-mowers will be worked by electric motors. The lighting is so arranged that the lamps will light up simultaneously in the event of any person approaching the building after the family has retired at night.

THE *Madras Mail* thinks the sooner that irrepressible mischief-maker, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M.P., learns that Mr. Morley is not likely to be a puppet in his wire-pulling and intrigue over the Bengal Partition question, the sooner will things right themselves. Mr. Morley's statements on this subject up to date have been unequivocal in the extreme, and his latest, reported by Reuter should show the little group in Parliament who are bent on keeping the sore open, that both the Secretary of State and the Viceroy are perfectly well aware of their tactics. The proposed Deputation to the Viceroy is a variant of Sir Henry Cotton's attempt to draw Lord Curzon into the meshes of Congress politics, an attempt which was stopped by that Viceroy very bluntly refusing to receive the Deputation headed by Sir Henry Cotton.

THE FATHER OF THE IRONCLAD.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD REED.

A Notable Career.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The death has taken place of Sir Edward James Reed, late Chief Constructor of the English Navy.

Sir Edward Reed's career is one which ranks high in the annals of public service. Not only was he Chief Naval Constructor from 1863 to 1870, but he served his country as well in the House of Commons, being appointed Lord of the Treasury in 1886.

He was born in 1830 at Sheerness. He informed the House of Commons that he began life as a working lad, apprenticed to the trade of a ship-builder; but his start was not quite so heroic as that. It sometimes occurs that the hero is drawn for the epic, but Sir Edward rather draws the epic for the hero. What happened was this: Young Reed entered the Portsmouth School of Mathematics and Naval Construction. He pushed himself forward, and for a time was employed in a subordinate capacity in Sheerness Dockyard. His sister married a distinguished mathematician "in the service," and he himself married the sister of Mr. (afterwards) Sir Nathaniel Barnaby. These alliances may or may not have helped young Reed's career sensibly, though, doubtless, the swing of the argument is to the affirmative of the question. In Dockyard life the period was one of transition. The Age of Oak had surrendered to the Age of Iron, and the Admiralty had begun putting our battle-ships in armour, even as we used to put our men-at-arms. But no one exactly knew how it ought to be managed. The Admiralty moved slowly. Mr. Edward Reed had read as he ran; he made note of all he heard, and one day he burst upon the First Lord—at that time that most receptive soul Sir John Packington—and placed before him the drawings of a class of ironclads that would pioneer the nations. They should be cheaper and handier, and he showed with mathematical nicety how such vessels would not only continue to swim but would also resist the shot of the most powerful guns then in use in the navies of the world. Sir John Packington was charmed, chiefly because he did not know anything at all about it; and, carried away by the eloquence and plausibility of his visitor, and noting the muscular energy of the face, all fight and not a tremor of a nerve in it, cried, "Why, you're the very man we want." That made Reed's fortune. In a miraculously short time now Mr. Reed found himself "bossing" the Admiralty. He was made Chief Constructor of the Navy at the age of thirty-three. He climbed over the heads of everyone, chivied them about, and broke several hearts at once. He put an end to the traditions which governed the recognition of merit under the Crown and upset the doctrine that only the man who had attained to patriarchal age or had become gouty and blind was fit to be entrusted with the greater appointments of the State. The old order changed and the new has dug its roots deep into the foundations of popular recognition. The new ship, however, had to run the gauntlet of some severe outside criticism. Sir John Packington had been too ingeneous, too optimistic. The new ship was taken in hand by no less a person than Mr. Cobden; he raked, hulled her, and made a decided impression upon the House of Commons. It should be mentioned here that for a time Mr. Reed had edited the *Mechanics' Magazine*, but that periodical, under his direction, was steadily becoming the organ of the dockyard dreamer.

The new Admiralty favourite had a pleasant and prosperous voyage until, with the press of new ideas and competition, he had to disagree with his colleagues. The disagreement arose upon the manner in which turret ships ought to be rigged. Mr. Reed favouring a low, light rig. But the Sea Lords remained obdurate; they were fortified by men behind the scenes, and unwilling to brook resistance, in 1870 he resigned his office, and began writing letters to the *Times* denouncing the new building policy from "truck to keel," as the late Admiral Bedford Pim used to say. Then the ex-Chief Constructor, with a cynical courage which upset all the calculations of the wise, set about building men-of-war for foreign powers, which should blow those he had constructed for Great Britain out of the seas. Orders poured in upon him, and Sir Edward found himself free to enter Parliament and criticise the policy of the Admiralty to his heart's content. Accordingly, in October, 1873, he laid siege to Hull, and, despite his industrial connections and pretensions, was hopelessly beaten. Next he determined to carry the war into the enemy's camp, and in February, 1874, the district of Pembroke gave him a seat, which he occupied until the General Election of 1880, when he migrated to Cardiff. On the formation of the short-lived Administration of 1885, Mr. Gladstone offered Sir Edward Reed, the post of Civil Lord of the Admiralty—a rather ironical offer, as it seemed, when the many uncivil things he had said of "My Lords" were borne in mind; but Sir Edward Reed has never been suspected of either humour or a thin skin, and so he pocketed his honorarium of £1,000 a year with equanimity. He adopted Home Rule, and when Mr. Gladstone was hurled from power in July, 1886, Sir Edward found himself again at liberty to play his old pet part of a throne in the side of the Admiralty. He has published several works relating to the construction of ships of war and to coast defence; and he has been so lavishly honoured by Foreign Powers, for whom he has constructed ships, that he is a Knight Commander here, there, and everywhere (including even our traditional foe, Russia); he was even a Knight of the "Rising Sun" of Japan.

FAMINE STORES SCANDAL.

A Soap and Wheat Combine.

GREAT INDIGNATION.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

There is intense indignation in Russia regarding the Volga famine, owing to a revelation that the Assistant Minister of the Interior, M. Gurko, gave a contract for wheat of the value of £400,000 sterling to a firm dealing in toilet requisites and advanced the firm £80,000 sterling. The wheat was naturally not delivered, and the regular dealers declare that it is now impossible to deliver in time to save the famine stricken.

M. Gurko has refused an explanation to the Council of Ministers and will explain only to the Tsar.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Tsar has appointed a Committee of Enquiry on the Volga Wheat Scandal.

THE EXPLOSION AT WITTEN.

Thousands Homeless.

TERRIBLE DETAILS.

RELIEF FUND OPENED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The remaining explosives at Witten have been removed and the ruins flooded. Forty corpses have been recovered and many are missing.

Two hundred and fifty have been injured and 38 are hopeless.

Two thousand are homeless. The damage done amounts to two millions of marks.

The Kaiser has contributed 25,000 marks towards a relief fund.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ATTITUDE.

Increase of the Trouble.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

A telegram from Washington states that it is understood that President Roosevelt is determined to press Congress to give the Federal Government power to force individual States to obey Treaties.

Meanwhile, the Japanese question is assuming growing importance.

The whole of the white population of California is resolved to exclude the Japanese schools.

[There appears to be some danger, observes a contemporary, that the Japanese question at San Francisco may expose the greatest weaknesses of a federal system of government. In Mr. Metcalf's report to President Roosevelt the opinion is expressed that the Californians will not brook interference and will not give way in regard to the admission of Japanese children to the schools. If they take up this attitude the Federal Government will find itself placed in a position of great difficulty. The local executive officers must obey the local Government, and a long legal process culminating in the employment of Federal troops to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Government is inevitable if this attitude of resistance is persisted in with any degree of obstinacy. Yet the Federal Government cannot hold back. An international obligation rests upon it to see that rights and privileges granted to the subjects of another country under treaty are fully safeguarded In this particular instance the Government of Japan has nothing to do with the Californians. It communicates with the Washington Government, and is entitled to expect that the latter will deal with its own people when they infringe any Japanese rights. Here, and also in the trouble that has arisen with regard to the position of Indians in British Columbia and in South Africa, we see the forces at work which tend to break up empires. A central Government thinking imperially fails to give all the weight to local prejudices that the local people desire and friction is generated, from which comes the determination to break off and pursue a separate, independent course, whenever there is confidence in having sufficient strength to do so.]

MILITARY ATTACHE AT TOKIO.

A New Appointment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The King has approved of the appointment of Colonel Boger of the Royal Artillery as Military Attache at Tokio.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Chief of Police Shot Dead.

ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Chief of Police at Kazan, on leaving the theatre last night, was shot dead.

The assassin was arrested.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Professor Thomson, of Cambridge University, has gained the Nobel Prize for Physics.

THE LIBAU PRIZE-COURT.

First Verdict in the Oldhamia Case.

FURTHER ENQUIRY TO BE HELD.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Prize-Court at Libau has found in favour of the owners of the "Oldhamia," which was captured and burned in 1905, who claimed £150,000 sterling.

This decision only refers to the "Oldhamia's" American cargo. The decision regarding the steamer itself is postponed pending a further expert enquiry.

THE PORTSMOUTH RIOTS.

Lieut. Collard to be Court-Martialled.

THE QUESTION OF KNEELING.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Admiralty has ordered Lieutenant Collard, Senior Officer, during the Stokers' Outbreak at Portsmouth, to be court-martialled. His charge is not stated, but it is understood to be in connection with the order given to kneel.

THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

Reassuring News.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Sultan attended Selamlik yesterday, and afterwards gave an audience to the Russian and Austrian Ambassadors.

SOUTH AFRICA BEATS WALES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The South Africans have defeated Wales by 11 to *nil*.

THE KOPENICK CAPTAIN.

Second Act of the Great Hoax.

CONVICTION AND HILARITY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The bogus Kopenick Captain has been sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment. Much hilarity greeted the duped grenadiers, the burgomaster, and other witnesses as they appeared in court.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat crews have declined the American invitation to attend the Regatta in connection with the Jamestown Exhibition.

The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society will be held in the Cathedral Boys School to-day at 5.30 p.m. the Bishop of Bombay will preside. There will be a Service in the Cathedral at 6-30 p.m. when the Bishop will preach a sermon.

THE EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

COMPROMISE OF SECULAR EDUCATION.

Mr. Haldane at Bedford.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

~~LONDON, DECEMBER 1.~~

Mr. Haldane, the Minister for Education, speaking at Bedford yesterday, declared that unless a settlement is effected on the Education question, a secular system of education must be the result.

The House of Lords, he said, has challenged the Government's right to claim that they have the mandate of the Electors. The Cabinet is absolutely united as to the necessity of taking up the challenge.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at Bedford, dealt at length with the relations of the House of Commons and the House of Lords in the matter of the Education Bill.

The controversy, he said, was over great principles, and the Cabinet was absolutely united in its determination to take up the Challenge.

DE BEERS' PROFITS.

Over £2,000,000 in a Year.

THE INCOME TAX TROUBLE.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The profits of De Beers this year are stated to be over £2,000,000 sterling.

They have renewed their threat to remove their offices from London on the grounds of the unfair imposition of income tax on them.

THE TRANSVAAL DEPUTATION.

Mission Satisfied with its Work.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Mr. Ghandi declares himself to be satisfied with the result of the work of the Transvaal Indian Deputation.

THE UNITED STATES' NAVY.

Asiatic and Pacific Fleet to be Merged.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

It is announced from Washington that the Asiatic and Pacific squadrons of the United States will shortly be merged into one Pacific Fleet under a Flag Officer of the highest rank.

KING MENELIK ILL.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

It is reported at Rome from Adisabeba that King Menelik is seriously ill.

THE NESFIELD WATER STERILISER.

Thoroughly Approved by Sanitary Officers.

A SEVERE TEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 1.

The Nesfield system of water sterilisation has been undergoing a severe test at the hands of the Sanitary Officers of the various Army Commands, and the results obtained have been so striking that orders have been issued that drinking water for troops on the march to Agra for the Amir's camp is to be purified by this system instead of by boiling as usual.

Captain Nesfield claims that by his process the taste of water is not affected in any way, while the purification of water only occupies, at most, ten minutes.

This will make a great deal of difference to a soldier who finds it a great trial to wait after a long march (sometimes for the greater part of an hour) while his drinking water is being boiled and cooled, especially when his water-bottle has been emptied hours before.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that soldiers, under the conditions hitherto existing, re-fill their water-bottles and drink from wayside streams, which, though apparently pure and sparkling, are frequently contaminated with disease-bearing germs, with the usual unexplainable attacks of enteric as the sequel.

The cost of the Nesfield appliance is claimed to be less than half of that of boiling water. It may be added that the system introduced by Captain Nesfield obviates the danger of solution by dirty vessels, as the interior of all vessels used is sterilised simultaneously with the water.

It is intended that water used by the regimental mated water factories shall be sterilised in this way. The Government evidently contemplates the largely-extended use of the Nesfield system, as Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co., of Calcutta, who hold the exclusive patent rights for India, have received information that very much larger supplies will probably be required, and they have been asked to make preparations to meet all requirements.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Dinner at the American Consulate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

Thanksgiving Day, as ordained by President Roosevelt, was observed by the American Colony in this city, by a dinner at the Consulate General Colonel Michael's the Consul-General presiding About a hundred guests attended.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE.

Heavy Loss of Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

On or about the 7th of November last a severe earthquake was experienced in Afghan-Turkistan.

The shock or shocks lasted for something like five minutes, and in Tashkurghar and Haibuck about one-fifth of the houses collapsed.

The loss of life is unfortunately said to be very heavy.

R. I. M. S. "HARDINGE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

Three Companies of the Suffolks, under Major Brett, arrived from Bellary yesterday, and embarked by the "Hardinge," which left the Madras roadstead for Bombay this morning. The Headquarters and a Wing of the 2nd Cheshires arrived here yesterday from Wellington.

THE MOROCCO TROUBLE.

FRENCH FLEET LEAVES TOULON.

Statement in the Commons.

THE FRANCO-SPANISH PREPARATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The French Fleet has left Toulon to-day bound towards Morocco.

Sir E. Grey, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that France and Spain were prepared to take, in an emergency, whatever provisional measures were required, pending the constitution of the regular police contemplated at the Algeciras-Conference.

It was not intended, he said, to send British warships there.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Paris *Le Temps* announces that M. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, has sent a circular to the Powers, justifying the Franco-Spanish intervention in Morocco, and in notifying the action no objections have been raised anywhere.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

Morocco Attitude Unchanged.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

Senor Moret has formed a new Spanish Cabinet. He pursues the policy of his predecessors regarding Morocco, but is less anti-clerical.

THE COTTON TRADE.

Opening of a New Liverpool Exchange.

THE PRINCE OF WALES ON BRITISH GROWN COTTON.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the new palatial Cotton Exchange at Liverpool to-day. The Prince, in his speech, urged the development of the cultivation of British cotton, and said that a certain number in Lancashire shared his hopes that the movement would be ultimately successful.

Mr. C. W. Macara, chairman of the committee of the International Cotton Congress, entertained at luncheon at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, London, on the 15th inst, the members of the committee and others, including Earl Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture; Mr. A. Emmott, M.P. (Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons); Mr. Greenwood, M.P., Mr. A. A. Haworth, M.P., Mr. H. R. Kearley, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade), Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., and the heads of a large number of cotton associations connected with Lancashire.

Earl Carrington, replying to the toast of the House of Lords, said that the International Federation of Cotton Spinners was showing to the world that there was room on this globe for all nationalities—that in spite of great armaments, which, unfortunately, it seemed necessary to maintain, good feeling animated all the nations of Europe and they were really friends at heart. If this congress had no commercial or national effect, it would be entitled to deep gratitude as a promoter of peace and prosperity among the nations. He had all the more gratification in responding for the House of Lords on this occasion because his grandfather, 120 years ago, was the first man connected with trade who was allowed to take a seat in the House of Lords. That event caused a great deal of ridicule and objection at the time, but he was happy to say that the example had been followed, and he hoped that neither he nor his children might ever do anything to disgrace the name of Robert Smith, that citizen merchant.

Mr. Emmott, replying for the House of Commons, said he hoped that before the career of this Parliament was ended the House of Commons would show its sense of the importance of commerce in general, and perhaps of the cotton trade in particular, and would also show its belief that each nation, whilst primarily interested in its own prosperity, was interested very largely in a secondary degree in the prosperity of other nations. (Cheers.) What would be the position of the cotton trade of this country if our only purchasers were residents in this country? (Laughter.) We were all interested, not only in our home trade, but also in the interchange of surplus commodities of our own for the suplus commodities of other countries.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., also responding, said that never before in the history of England had there been a House of Commons containing such a large percentage of business men, That was a good sign business and for peace.

GOOD RESULTS IN EAST INDIES.

Mr. Macara proposed the health of the foreign members of the International Cotton Committee. Herr Gross (Germany), in responding, said he desired to point out that continental nations could use yearly from half a million to one million additional bales of East Indian Cotton, and thus save the same amount of American cotton for English spinners, if the quality of the East Indian cotton was as good as it was twenty or thirty years ago. If the Indian Secretary would take action with the Government of India, which would result in an improvement in the quality of East Indian cotton, we should to-day have done a valuable work which would be for the benefit of the whole industry.

Proposing the toast of "The European Cotton-Growing Association," Mr. Macara referred to the success that had attended the efforts of the British Cotton-Growing Association during the short time it had existed Personally, he thought that speedier results were likely to be secured from the East Indies than from any other quarter, and he hoped that the India Offices would do their utmost to develop the Indian cotton fields (Cheers.)

Mr. T. W. Holderness, of the India Office, observed that so far the influence of the British Cotton-Growing Association on India had been decidedly satisfactory. It had drawn attention to possible developments in India, which, perhaps, had not been sufficiently realised. He hoped the progress would be continued, in spite of the extreme difficulties.

Earlier in the day the International Committee resumed its sittings under the chairmanship of Mr. Macara. Arrangements were made for the discussion of the following subjects at the annual congress, which will be held at Vienna in May or June of next year: International organisation and work, cotton contracts, cotton-growing and supply, and yarn and cloth contracts. It was decided to secure the opinion of all the federated associations respecting definite proposals that have been made for the purpose of regulating cotton markets and of defeating cotton, speculation, an invitation to attend the conference of growers and planters of cotton, to be held in the United States in October, 1907, was cordially accepted.

BOMBAY-SIND CONNECTION RAILWAY.

Alignment Depends on the Runn of Cutch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 30.

The *Sind Gazette* writes that it is more than probable that the final decision regarding the exact alignment of the new Bombay-Sind Connection Railway, and also certain details connected with the survey of the southern portions of the proposed great Rohri Hyderabad Canal, will be deferred pending a consideration of the feasibility of draining and reclaiming the Runn of Cutch.

The idea of reclaiming the Runn and converting it into valuable British territory peopled by prosperous agriculturists is credited to Mr. J. Benton, C.I.E., the Inspector-General of Irrigation who will visit Sind sometime in January next specially to investigate this and other important irrigational matters.

It is understood that the R. I. M. Survey steamer *Investigator* is to be replaced next year by the steamer *Vestal*, which Government intend purchasing for the purpose from the Company to which she at present belongs. It is also understood that the *Vestal* will be fitted up as a Survey ship after her arrival here from England.

LORD MINTO AT PATIALA.

REVIEW OF THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, PATIALA, DECEMBER 1.

November 30th at 10-30 a.m., His Excellency the Viceroy and his staff rode out to the parade ground while Her Excellency, Lady Victoria Downay, Colonel, the Hon'ble Downay, and the Ladies Elliot and the Hon'ble Esmond Elliot arrived in their carriages. On their reaching the ground His Excellency was met by His Highness the Maharaja who was mounted on a spirited charger. His Excellency then galloped to the centre of the line and received the salute, after which he rode down the line accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja. Returning to the saluting point at a gallop the troops marched past the Viceroy returning in quarter column the Cavalry and Artillery trooping past. After this the Artillery and Cavalry galloped past. The Cavalry in going past kept splendidly in line, and old manœuvres were perfect. At the conclusion of the gallop past the troops advanced in review order, halting within a hundred yards of His Excellency, and after saluting His Excellency rode out. When all the Commanding Officers had collected at the saluting point His Excellency addressed a few words to His Highness the Maharaja, General Pritam Singh Sirdar Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief and the Commanding Officers, expressing the pleasure it had given him to have seen such a fine body of men and so well turned out and drilled, and saying that he knew His Highness the Maharaja must be proud of them, and that Major Hill, Captain James Craik and Captain Freeland of the Imperial Service, Inspecting Officers who had taken so much trouble to bring them to this high state of efficiency should be equally so—and between whom and the troops there was such a mutual respect and sympathy.

His Excellency then announced the extreme pleasure it gave him to appoint General Pritam Singh, an Honorary Member of his personal Staff.

ADDRESS TO THE COUNCIL OF REGENCY.

His Excellency then turned to the Council of Regency and congratulated them on the magnificent parade at which he had been present and said he knew well how much the Council had at heart the welfare and efficiency of the Imperial Service Troops and the consistent effort they had made to raise them to the high standard they had reached and that they must feel great gratification in witnessing the result of their labours. He congratulated them once again and rode off the ground accompanied by his personal staff.

INSPECTION OF THE STATE STUD.

After changing, His Excellency drove to the State Stud close to the Camp and inspected the horses. Here Lord Minto was shown round by Mr. Maohan who is well-known throughout the Punjab for his thorough knowledge in horse-breeding and who has had the care of the Patiala Stud farm under his management for many years and has raised it to a high state of efficiency.

In the afternoon His Excellency laid the foundation-stone of the new water-works supply. The Viceroy was met there by His Highness the Maharaja and the works were explained by *Rai Bahadur* Ganga Raj, C.I.E., who has this department under his charge.

At the conclusion of the inspection His Excellency drove to the Palace where His Highness the Maharaja held a Garden Party.

THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

In the evening a State Banquet was held, at which the toast of His Highness proposed the King-Emperor in the following terms:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before asking you to drink to the health of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto, I wish to thank them for the honour they have done to me and to my State. It gives me the greatest pleasure to welcome Your Excellency to Patiala and I shall always remember how much my State owes to the support received from Your Excellency's renowned great grandfather. I must also thank the Countess of Minto and the Ladies Elliot for giving me the pleasure of seeing them here to-night. I wish to assure Your Excellency of the unaltered devotion of myself and my State to the British Throne.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in wishing long life and prosperity to His Excellency and Lady Minto.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the reply said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank Your Highness for the very kind manner in which you have proposed the toast of my health. I assure you I shall always remember with pleasure the magnificent reception you have extended to me on behalf of your State and the cordial welcome you have given to Lady Minto and my daughters.

I have long wished to visit Patiala the historical land in which unites the history of my family with the Phulkian States. It is one of which I cannot but feel very proud. I am proud and pleased to be here amongst you and to hear from yourselves that my ancestor Lord Minto has not been forgotten and is still amongst you. When Lord Minto signed the well-known Treaty of 1809 he threw in his lot with a nation which never forgets, and will never neglect a friend, and for that reason I am extremely glad to have had the opportunity of shaking by the hand the descendants of the Sikh warriors of those stressful days since the time of Lord Lake.

As is well-known in history the soldiers of Patiala have stood by the British Empire in many a hard-fought battle, and I feel perfectly sure that they will be ready and eager to do so again should the call ever come. And here perhaps Your Highness will allow me to say also that I cherish that personal feeling for your troops, by which every good soldier must always feel inspired for those with whom he has served in the field.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

Though I am old I remember well the arrival in the Kurrim Valley during the Afghan War of '78 and '79 of the brave soldiers of Patiala, Nabha and Jhind under the command of that splendid leader John Watson, and looking around to me to-night I am delighted to find that here, in Patiala, I have still some old comrades in arms, among them Lala Baghwandass to share with me in the recollection of those glorious days.

Your Highness, I congratulate you heartily on the prosperity of your State. The Council of Regency which has administered its affairs deserves great praise for the many important improvements it has been able to effect; and when Your Highness comes of age you will be able to recognise with gratitude the able and zealous way in which the various responsibilities of the administration—heavy as they are—have been sustained by a devoted body of men, and you will enter with high hopes upon the great duties that will then await you. And here I may make special mention of the name of Sirdar Gourmukh Singh the President of the Council of Regency whom I was very glad to recommend for the honour of the C. S. I. He and his colleagues of the Council deserve my especial commendation for the care with which they maintained, during a critical financial period, the Imperial Service Troops, even at the expense of reducing the strength of the State Troops.

On this subject I spoke fully at the Parade this morning, and I do not think that I gave more praise than the occasion justified. To General Pritam Singh I again offer my warmest congratulations on the very high state of efficiency to which he has brought the splendid troops that he has under his command. Of the other members of the Council and of those who have so successfully cooperated with him, I need not on this occasion speak in detail, but I cannot allow the opportunity to pass without recognising the excellent work done by Mr. Biddulph who, as Accountant-General, has restored the finance of the state to a condition of stability, and by Major Popham Young who has revised the Land Settlement and place it on a new and satisfactory basis.

And now ladies and gentlemen, I give you the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala wishing him in the great career that lies before him every happiness and prosperity.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech Their Excellencies and party drove to the Gardens close by to witness a display of fireworks.

A MILITARY DISPLAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, DECEMBER 2.

On December 1st, at 10-30 a.m., His Excellency, Lady Minto and family, the Viceroy's Staff and His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Major Dallas, witnessed a display by the Imperial Service Lancers. Each squadron galloped over the ground and lay down, horses and men; the other squadron galloped through and lay down in front. There were at one time over 400 men and horses lying flat in the ground. At a given signal they all rose and rallied on to a point and then galloped straight for His Excellency, halting within a few yards from him.

After this His Excellency rode to the Armoury in the Fort, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja. After inspecting the Armoury and seeing the State Jewels, His Excellency rode to the College which he inspected, seeing the students at their work and expressed great pleasure at what he saw.

In the afternoon Her Excellency opened the Lady Curzon School for nurses.

Afterwards Lady Minto joined His Excellency on the Polo ground to witness a match between His Excellency the Viceroy's Staff and a team of Patiala. The former team consisted of Capt. Bulkeley, Lord Francis Scott, Major Feilding and General Pritam Singh against Samb Singh, Siva Singh Taku Singh, and Capt. James Craik. The Viceroy's team won by one goal.

In the evening, after dinner, the Imperial Service Lancers gave a display on horseback of the sword exercise at the thrust with each sword having at its end a flaming torch. This was most impressive and showed the excellence of the training, for not a horse flinched at the flaming torches.

BRUTAL ASSAULT NEAR POONA.

Two Officers Attacked.

ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 2.

Authentic details of a brutal assault on two British Officers, doing duty at Purandhar, a Military a sanatorium 26 miles from here have been brought in.

The Officers were Lieutenant Ramsay of the East Lancashire Regiment and Lieutenant White of the Connaught Rangers. They were out buck-shooting on the 27th ultimo near the Pipli village, and as they were stalking a herd, a few women happened to get in front of them. The Officers had their rifles loaded and were only waiting for the women to get away to allow them to fire. The women persisted in remaining where they were, and to make matters worse, they set up a howl which brought one of the villagers out. This man without the remotest idea of what had occurred, rushed up to the Officers and assumed a most threatening attitude towards them and in his turn shouted for other villagers to turn out. In a few minutes thirty men armed with *lathis* and stones set upon the two Officers who maintained miraculous composure during the furious attack on them. The gang originally pelted stones at the Officers and subsequently rushed upon them using their *lathis* freely.

Lieutenant Ramsay was knocked down and assaulted almost to the point of death. His injuries are serious enough to cause alarm. Lieutenant White was not so badly treated, but he was subjected to the grossest indignities by these thirty or more ruffians, who hastily made away when they were told by the *shikari*, doing duty with the Officers, that the persons whom they attacked were Officers and not soldiers as they imagined.

The injured Officers were conveyed to Purandhar and admitted into the Hospital there.

It is impossible, to overlook the fact that the Officers armed with loaded guns never at any moment attempted to take advantage of their possession of weapons.

The District Superintendent of Police has left for the scene of the outrage.

THE PERSIAN LOAN.

Anglo-Russian Position.

STRONG OPPOSITION FROM THE PERSIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 2.

The *Pioneer* says that the latest news from Teheran states that the Persian National Assembly (Majlis-e-Souraye-Milli) have altogether negatived the proposals of the loan which England and Russia jointly undertook to float for Persia.

When the Finance Minister laid the proposal before the Assembly for sanction, he was asked to state the reasons, for which the loan was necessary at the present moment for Persia.

In reply he gave the opening up of the country by better means communication as the chief reason.

The speaker of the Assembly told the Minister in reply that that object did not constitute it necessary for a foreign loan, and that it would be best met by an internal loan on favourable terms.

The people of Persia, especially those who have come as representatives of the people, to the National Assembly, are violently opposed all foreign loans, or more correctly against taking loan from those countries which have got commercial and political interest in Persia—that is from England and Russia mainly.

From the attitude of the people of Persia it is now quite certain that they will never allow the Ministry to raise any foreign loan without there being extreme necessity for it.

To open up the country for better transport, a small committee has been organised to form a limited liability company from among the Persian subjects, both resident and foreign, whose chief aim will be to build railway lines. Various other measures are being taken to increase the resources of the country, among which the acquiring of five cruisers for the Persian Gulf is worth notice. Two of these cruisers have arrived at Bushire, where instructions have been received from Teheran for building a naval base. The remaining three vessels of larger dimensions are expected to arrive shortly at the same port.

INDIAN FACTORY CONDITION.

A Specialist from Home to Enquire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

A special cablegram to the *Statesman*, from its Correspondent, dated London, Nov. 30, says that Sir Hamilton Freer Smith of the Home Office Factory Department, sailed today. He brings special instructions from Mr. Morley to make a searching inquiry into the condition of Indian factories.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two Trespassers Run Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

At 3-15 on Thursday morning, between the Halsa and Chooadanga Stations, the Down Darjeeling Mail overtook and ran over two men who were trespassing on the line. Both men were killed instantaneously.

(For other Telegrams please see page 6.)

PANDHARPUR'S PILGRIM RAILWAY

OPENING BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

A Model Light Railway.

At a point about the centre of the Bombay Presidency stands the ancient and famous shrine-city of Pandharpur. Nestling in a leafy hollow upon the broad banks of the placidly-flowing Bhima, with its temple-tops peeping out of the foliage, Pandharpur is a pretty spot, and veritably an oasis in a God-forsaken and [illegible] country. But Pandharpur has other [illegible] fame than its beauty. For [illegible] a Mecca of Orthodox Hinduism, year out vast throngs of [illegible] tramped along the dusty roads baked [illegible] for hundreds of miles, in order to visit the sacred shrines of Pandharpur, and to bring away with them some of that mental self-complacency and religious esprit which are the attributes of the pilgrim and the devotee. The country around Pandharpur has a high altitude, and though the sun scorches by day, it is desperately shivery by night. The sufferings which the pilgrims to Pandharpur must have gone through in a walk of only fifty miles must have been great. In days of old our own forefathers minded no physical suffering in their annual visits to Rome, Lourdes, Canterbury, and St. Albans. But we know they died of diseases no less virulent than those which nowadays settle down even upon the most civilised communities in the East. So Englishmen no longer go a-pilgrimaging, and shrines have lost their sanctity. A few thousands of the halt, the lame and the blind still go annually to Lourdes; a few thousand globe trotters with a religious bent visit the Eternal City; bands of sightseers still stroll about Canterbury; and hundreds of zealous Catholics annually journey down to old St. Albans to genuflect at the shrine of Britain's proto-Martyr. But of the days of pilgrims in England are over Not so in the East, however. To-day crowds flock to Benares, Pandharpur, and other sacred cities with all their wonted determination—and all their wonted mortality!

AN EASY ROAD.

But things are being made easier for the pilgrims than in past times and Pandharpur is the latest of India's holy places to be brought into connection with the rest of the world by means of the iron road. This takes the form of the model light railway which His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, declared open on Saturday afternoon. The railway is particularly interesting as being the pioneer example of a narrow gauge light railway of heavy traffic capacity, and a few particulars of its construction are therefore given at the end of this report.

His Excellency the Governor, who spent the evening of Friday last in the company of his fellow Scots at the Town Hall, left Bombay for Barsi via Poona at midnight on Friday by special saloon train, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie and Captain Rae, Aide-de-Camp. Poona was reached at daybreak and after a halt for shaving and ablutions the special left Poona at 7-40 a.m. for Barsi Road, where begins the new line to Pandharpur. Here the special was vacated and shunted into a siding, and the new train to Pandharpur was boarded. It certainly looked as spick and span a little train as one could wish to see. It consisted of as pretty an engine as any loco draughtsman probably ever designed. It is named "Sir Alec," in honour of Sir Alexander Wilson, Chairman of the Company, and it looks as clean as a new pin in its chaste colouring of rich chocolate, picked out with gold, and decorated with small flags. The "Sir Alec," like the rest of the new engines, is 34ft. 6ins. long over the buffers, and weighs 36 tons 5 cwt in working order. They have eight coupled wheels, but have swing link bogie trucks at each end, and are capable of running with equal facility in either direction. A test train run on the 25th March last with a gross train load of 310½ tons was drawn without special effort.

Behind the engine the group of travellers accompanying His Excellency saw very several prettycoaches, long and slender, and airy-looking, painted a shade of red, but not of a glaring tint, with bright green shutters and green painted windows. These carriages, however, presented

A DIFFERENT APPEARANCE,

to the Governor's party to what they will to the Pandharpur pilgrims. On Saturday they each contained a dozen or so of comfortable chairs, with cushions, while pot plants sufficiently transformed the interiors as to make them appear like pleasant drawing-rooms. When the pilgrims are in possession they will be packed occasionally with a hundred devotees. They are built to carry sixty-seven passengers each (allowing the unnecessarily generous seat room of 19½ inches required by Government regulations) but it is probable that having regard to the smaller room taken by women and children, nearly 100 passengers can be carried by each car without discomfort. In fact, with the great hauling power of the locomotives, it is expected that from 1,200 to 1,500 passengers can be accommodated in each train carrying pilgrims to and from Pandharpur. The Barsi Light Railway Company has always done its patrons justice in the matter of cars. Much adverse criticism has been directed against what has been regarded as the unnecessarily high standard of finish and comfort provided in the carriage stock of this Light Railway, the more particularly in the case of the third class cars. The comfort and finish of the pilgrim cars and the provision of electric light may no doubt be the cause of some fresh objection on the part of too captious critics who do not realise the facts, but it has been the settled policy of the Board of the Barsi Light Railway from its commencement to put upon its Railway an equipment of rolling stock—the most capacious and efficient for goods, and the most bright and comfortable for passengers of all classes—and it is a pleasure to be able to state that the fittings and furniture of the cars have been appreciated and respected to a quiet unusual extent by all classes of native passengers. This good treatment of its native passengers has met with a practical reward no less pleasing to the Company's shareholders in that the receipts from the passenger traffic have been in excess of estimates, and except when checked by outbreak of plague, have exhibited a continuous increase. In supplying carriages of the high-class type of the new pilgrim cars, it has been a serious object with the Board to make the journey to and from Pandharpur attractive and comfortable to the vast numbers of pilgrims participating in the great fairs. The cars have also been specially designed to be as perfect as possible from the sanitary standpoint. There are no lining boards or other crannies to harbour dirt, and all surfaces are capable of being reached with liquid disinfectants. It is believed that the care thus taken will materially assist to lower the risks of epidemics at Pandharpur, and be rewarded by an increased pilg

the fact, is to bring them comparative wealth. After an excellent run Pandharpur was reached, and the company adjourned to a beautifully beflagged shed where an admirable luncheon was promptly served by Greens of Bombay. The company sat down in the following order at one table

Captain Rae.	Representative of the *Advocate*.
Representative of the *Bombay Gazette*.	Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy.
Mr. Procter.	Mr. Dubois.
Mr. Ross Johnson.	Capt. Rundle, R.E.
Mr. Bonus.	Mrs. Varley.
Mr. Brough Simpson.	Mr. Muir Mackenzie.
Mrs. Herringham.	Mrs. Alexander.
THE AGENT.	H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.	Mrs. Brough Simpson.
Mr. Brown.	Mr Gibb.
Dr. Herringham.	Mr. Varley.
Mr. Muirhead.	Mr. Rathfeld.
[redacted]tative of *India*.	Mr. Skipp.
	Mr. Healy.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

On the clearing of the tables, His Excellency rose and said:—Ladies and Gentlemen.—We have now come to the momentous occasion when this extension of the Barsi Light Railway is to be declared open for the future. I suppose that amongst the many gatherings that have been held in this ancient town we may congratulate ourselves that no company of persons ever preceded us here in such comfort, or in so sumptuous a manner. For that we are very grateful indeed to our hosts, and perhaps more especially to Mr. Alexander and to Mr. Simpson (Applause). And this social enjoyment of things, and the comfort administered to us certainly gives us both a pleasure and a knowledge of things to come for the hundreds of thousands of pilgrims to Pandharpur, who will henceforth be taken upon their journeys in a manner agreeable to themselves and to those who accompany them. I don't know whether the performance of religious obligations is considered inseparable from discomfort and toil, but, at all events, when one considers that these pilgrims flock here from every part of India, we may congratulate, those who have promoted this enterprise, upon the fact that they have diminished to a great extent indeed, the inconveniences that have so far been suffered by those pilgrims who have been here. I also think, from what I have seen to-day, that not only those who are responsible for the initiation of the line but also those who have been responsible for the carrying out of the work, are to be congratulated. As you may be aware, an ordinary railway was for many years in contemplation, and was projected from time to time in a variety of forms. One noticeable point about this new railway is that, in its altered form of a two feet six inch-guage line, as we now see it, it came before Government in, I think, the year 1898. It took nine years to get its construction under weigh, and one year to actually create the railway (laughter). That may be a striking commentary on a paternal Government which tries to see that everything is carried out for the best interests of the public at large. It took nine years to discuss the scheme, and one year to bring it into consummation (Laughter). This extension has been completed within twelve or thirteen, months that is, I believe, the period spent in the actual building of these

THIRTY MILES OF RAILWAY.

In July, with Mr. Mackenzie, we paid a visit to Pandharpur during the fair, to see what actually took place with regard to the pilgrims. We travelled over thirteen miles of this railway, and it certainly reflects great credit upon Mr. Simpson and his subordinates that this line should have been now completed up to this terminus, and that we should now be enjoying such a meal as we have in this—er—shed (laughter). There is one aspect of this railway which serves to remind us that even in the East times change and old customs pass away. No doubt the constant stream of pilgrims in various vehicles and on foot, will be lost for the future in this part of India. But those who have seen those streams of Pilgrims must have been forcibly reminded of scenes which in mediæval times so frequently took place at Home, for instance, the Canterbury pilgrims. But there is no doubt that by making the journey by this line, less risks in the means of conveyance will be afforded them. We have ourselves tested to-day the comfort given by these carriages, which will be used by the pilgrims of the future. For myself, I tested it very thoroughly by being asleep part of the time, and by joining in an animated, discussion upon the merits of private enterprise or the public promotion, of railways. These things I did in perfect unconsciousness of the fact that we were being conveyed upon a railway which was now only open to-day. There was, I must say, no jarring or rocking, no noise, and there was perfect enjoyment whilst being conveyed along the line.

THE PILGRIMS OF THE FUTURE

will certainly have much more comforte in their journeys than they ever had before. As regards the merits of this railway, I fear it would be a fiery topic to engage Mr. Muirhead upon at this table (laughter). To my mind it seems in rather a truncated condition, with Pandharpur one side of the river, and the line of railway, like a Chinese lady with her feet bound up, on this side. I think it probable that my successor in the Presidency, when he comes to Pandharpur, will be conveyed across the river Bhima in a carriage belonging to the Barsi Light Railway. I do not think it is possible to conceive that a railway line in an undeveloped condition, as I said with its feet bound up, can be allowed to rest confined to one side of the river. That, I venture say is my prophesy. I believe the promoters of this line have particular claim to be congratulated on the fact that they have developed a form of railway carriage which is almost unique, whether for passenger or goods traffic. One of the new wagons will hold as much and half as much again as can be got into a G. I. P. wagon for instance (loud laughter) Not only that, but their engines are able to draw a load on a level surface as great as that drawn by a G.I.P. engine (more laughter, in which Mr. Muirhead tried to join) These results have been arrived at upon the advice of Mr. Calthrop, and the results have so far been most satisfactory, as far as regards the Barsi Light Railway. They were framed that they were doomed to failure, but their nine years experience of

HEAVY TRAIN LOADS

over a 35 lb. rail has entirely justified their choice, because renewal of rails and sleepers has been unnecessary, and they have worked on the most economical methods. We may feel assured that this railway is conducted on businesslike methods, and that the promoters have ingenuity, and are determined not to be tied down to antiquated ideas, and to do everything on the best principles. We may well congratulate our hosts on this occasion and also wish them all prosperity in the future. That prosperity, I cannot believe will be allowed to remain stagnant; for it must spell advancement and development. Therefore have the greatest pleasure in declaring this extension to Pandharpur to be open. It will be a blessing to those hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who come here to devote themselves to religious exercises, and it will open up a country which has suffered severely from famine. It will also not only be a blessing to the pilgrims but to the dwellers in this particular region. I now declare this extension open, and ask you to drink to its success, coupled with the name of Mr. Alexander.

The toast was drunk with applause, and the Railway Police drum and pipe band struck up "For He's a golly good fellow." Being stationed in an adjoining building the bandmaster had to await the signals from somebody within view of the table and the signal being usually given at the wrong moment, "God save the King" was usually struck up when one of the speakrs was just trotting out his best joke. His Excellency joined in the mirth thus occasioned, while Mr. Dubois, the District Superintendent of Police, frantically shook his fists at the wall which divided him from bandsmen, and groaned aloud.

Mr. Alexander, in responding, said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—After the extremely eloquent speech we have just heard, it would be more or less presumptive on my part to say very much beyond thanking His Excellency for all the kind words and expressions he has used towards us. At the same time, unfortunately, His Excellency has cut the ground from under my feet in a great measure, because I had a great deal to say about our possible future extension. There is however, one point which His Excellency did not touch upon and that is the 82 miles which lie between Pandharpur and the Southern Mahratta Country. Of all the pilgrims that come here—in some years amounting to two and a half or three lakhs—one half certainly come from the south and from the Southern Mahratta Country. These unfortunates have to walk the whole way, as there is no other means of communication, and they have to walk back again. Well, sir, for certainly a quarter of a century past this anomaly has been laid before the Government by local officials and those interested in railways and others outside, but up to the present, as you say, absolutely nothing has been done. Now this Company has jumped into the breach and has offered to construct this bridge across the Bhima river, which is an absolute necessity for these unfortunate pilgrims, because although now, in the dry season, the stream is a mere nothing, in the monsoon it is a roaring river half a mile wide, which separates the pilgrims from the side from their destination where they have to go to complete their pilgrimage. But as a poor Company we are unable to construct the bridge without having something to compensate us. For this reason I applied in June, 1905, eighteen months ago, to construct a railway over the Bhima and on to Miraj. Unfortunately, up to the present time, I was going to say the penal state of things, I have had no reply and no encouragement whatever. I have good reason to know that His Excellency has reported, as Head of the Bombay Government, entirely in favour of this extension—I don't of course know this absolutely, but I believe it is so, from what I hear—if he has so reported I thank him for his support. I should think that when a private company, asking Government for nothing but the land wanted, offers to help these pilgrims, such an offer would be jumped at. But unfortunately it is not so And I must express my regret at the mode of procedure of the Railway Board. Ladies and gentlemen, that is all, I think, that I have to say on that subject. But we have to thank His Excellency for his kindness in coming here to lay to declare this line open. We know that the Governor's duties are no *sinecure*. His time is never his own. He is always at the beck and call of anybody who may have a lunatic asylum (laughter), or a new line to open. So, Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to drink with me to the good health and prosperity of Lord Lamington during his term of office, and may his successor in office have similar good fortune.

The health was drunk with three cheers, and the band added the musical compliment. His Excellency then inspected the guard of honour of the Railway Police who certainly looked well drilled and policemanlike. The return journey to Barsi Road was completed in 1 hour 50 minutes—a good run.

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

The Barsi Light Railway was opened by Sir Alexander Wilson, the Chairman of the Company, on the 18th March, 1897. The Railway, in spite of the fact that it has had to support an independent administration on the very short length of 21½ miles, has been able to pay dividends from the very commencement, and these for the last five years have been of an increasingly satisfactory character, as follows:—

For year ending 30th June,	1901	....	5 per cent.
" " "	1902	....	5 "
" " "	1903	....	4 "
" " "	1904	....	3½ "
" " "	1905	....	6 "

For the current year, 1906, profits have been earned equal to 7·35 per cent.

In 1904, the Secretary of State for India having extended the date for the first exercise of his option to purchase the undertaking from 1st January, 1924, to 1st January, 1944, the Tadwalla Extention of 26½ miles was commenced on the 6th September of the same year, the issue of £85,000 ordinary share capital being made in the following January. This extension has been completed at a cost considerably within the estimates, and was opened for traffic on the 1st May last.

An application has been made for the further extension of the line from Pandharpur to Miraj, a distance of about 84 miles, which is still under the consideration of Government. Negotiations have also been re-opened for an extension of 36 miles from Tadwalla to Latur, an important trade centre in the territory of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad from which the large traffic carried over the existing line originates.

The Barsi Light Railway is a system devised, which while retaining a proper traffic capacity in respect of vehicles and train loads, would reduce the cost per mile of track to a figure much below that of the metre gauge —a gauge which is "neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring," since it is much too narrow to permit the running of fast expresses if it is employed in the capacity of a main trunk railway, and much too expensive per mile of track to be suitable for the function for which it was originally intended, namely, as a pioneer or feeder railway.

The Barsi Light Railway is the pioneer exemplar of this gradually developed system of narrow gauge light railways of heavy traffic capacity.

The principal advantage of the system is the ability to carry upon this narrow gauge goods of any weight and bulk transportable on the Indian standard gauge of 5ft. 6 ins., and to such an extent has this—the principal aim—been realised that it requires one and a half broad gauge wagons to take the ordinary load of one Barsi narrow gauge wagon; and the hauling capacity of the Barsi locomotives is sufficient, notwithstanding the restriction of axle-load to five tons, to carry train for train, the same loads of goods and passengers, on rails 35 lbs. per yard, as the standard gauge Great Indian Peninsula Railway ordinarily carries over equal gradients on rails nearly three times the weight.

The permanent way, including the sleepers, is entirely of steel, the design having been carefully thought out in detail, with the object of attaining the lightest weight of rail compatible with great longevity under the stress of a heavy traffic. The maximum axle-load having been fixed at five tons, rails of 35lbs. of a specially designed section, were selected with the object of giving a very large margin of strength. The results given by the combination have been eminently satisfactory, for the rails, fastenings, and sleepers, after ten years' hard use, exhibit no trace of wear or deterioration, and weigh the same weight per yard as when rolled—the mill marks being still unobliterated upon the running surface, showing that the powerful locomotives restricted to a five-ton axle-load, and the heavy train loads taken by them, have had no destructive effect whatever upon the track.

In designing the wagon stock the indispensable conditions were that the wagons should be capable of carrying goods of any weight or bulk transportable on a railway of standard gauge; that they should be of the lightest possible tare weight compatible with a proper margin of strength and low cost of maintenance.

The wagon stock is of the bogie type and was designed with the following tare weights:—Lowside, 4 tons 2 cwt; highside, 5 tons 7 cwt; and covered, 5 tons 18 cwt. Loaded to the 5-ton axle limit they carry paying loads of 15 tons 18 cwt., 14 tons 13 cwt., and 14 tons 2 cwt. respectively.

All the wagons have the same length and width, viz. 25 ft. long over headstocks and 7 ft. 7 ins. wide inside, equal to 164 square feet floor space.

The roofs of the new covered wagons have been carried up to the limit of the loading gauge, and have a tare weight of 6 tons 6 cwt., are capable of carrying six horses or eight ponies under military service conditions, and have a capacity of 1,150 cube feet. The bulk capacity of lowside and highside wagons fully loaded with bags of wheat and linseed or bales of cotton is about 900 cube feet.

No article, however heavy or bulky, has ever been refused by the Barsi Light Railway, and on more than one occasion boilers carried on one wagon on the Light Railway, have required two standard gauge wagons to convey them over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

In the coming year a trial will be made of the system of carrying fully-loaded standard gauge wagon over the Barsi Light Railway on transportation cars. This system which was originated by the Company Consulting Engineer on the 2 ft, 6 ins. gauge Look a Manifold Valley Light Railway in Staffordshire, England, has proved an unqualified success. On that line the whole of the goods traffic is carried in standard gauge wagons, for which short lengths of standard gauge sidings are provided at every station. The saving of the cost of transhipment of goods at the junction has averaged about 2s. 6d. per wagon.

Although these wagons of such light tare weight have been in hard use for ten years, running constantly under full loads, they have developed no structual weakness in any part and are to all intents and purposes as sound and good as when first put upon the line. As shewn later, the cost of maintenance has been astonishingly small averaging less than £1 per wagon per annum.

They are the longest and largest in India designed for use on this gauge, being 42. ft. over headstocks, 45 ft. over buffers, and with bodies the full width permitted, viz. 7ft. 6 ins. the latter arrangement necessitating the sight tapering of the pillars shown in the photographs. The alteration from side to end doors has been made with the object of reducing the work of the traffic staff, which will be most onerous during the continuance of the Pandharpur Fairs. These coaches are built in "set-trains" of four vehicles each, permanently coupled together, and are fitted with electric light, each "set-train" being provided with a dynamo and accumulators on one of its vehicles. Two composite brake vans fitted with dynamos will be available for attachment to any "set-train" whose dynamos or batteries may be temporarily out of order. The new locomotives are capable of hauling four "set-trains" coupled together.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Unhappy Split in the Camp.

POLICE INTERFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 1.

The General Meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg was held this morning, and proved an utter fiasco. A large number of members met to discuss, amongst other matters, the eligibility of certain members for election as President. There is obviously a split in the camp, which is divided into two factions, which are extremely hostile to one another. In fact, they have been so for a long time. The meeting held last Saturday was adjourned owing to the turbulence of the members, and the meeting this morning resolved itself into a bear garden. The Chairman was unable to maintain any order: the members were not allowed to speak, and the utmost confusion prevailed, abusive language being freely used on all sides, the Chairman adding to the confusion by keeping up a loud tattoo on the table with a ruler, members threatening each other with assault. The police ultimately interfered, and stopped further row, cleared the room, and locked the doors.

INDIAN WHEAT.

Improvement in Quality Assured by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

In July, 1905, the Secretary of State, acting at the instance of the Flour Millers' Association, asked the Government of India to consider whether any measures could be devised for the improvement of purely Indian wheat, and the leading Indian Chambers of Commerce were consulted on the subject. The final replies received have been considered, and the Government of India now feel justified in announcing, for general information, that if buyers of Indian wheat desire to obtain regular supplies containing not more than two per cent. of impurities (that term covering all foreign matter other than good grain), a mass of Indian shipments can be made on that basis.

NEW STEAMER FOR EAST AFRICA.

Enterprise of a Karachi Merchant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 30.

The steamer "Xema" which had been chartered by a Diamond Syndicate which was formed not long ago in England for the purpose of prospecting for diamonds on an island, said to be plentiful in South African waters, but at once returned to England as the members of the Syndicate were not allowed to land, has been purchased by Mr. Allibhoy M. Jeevanjee, a well-known citizen of Karachi, and is now on her way from Mauritius to this port with a cargo of sugar. The "Xema" is the first of the steamers for the East African line to be inaugurated by the purchaser.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The Gaekwar's Inaugural Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has consented to deliver the inaugural Address at the Indian Industrial Conference to be held on the 31st of December.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Twelve New Appointments to be Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The Secretary of State will, in the Summer of 1907, make not less than twelve appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department in India.

He will, as before, act with the advice of the Selection Committee, including one eminent representative from the Engineering profession.

HON'BLE MR. STOKES ON LEAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., Senior Member of Council, having been granted leave on Medical Certificate for six months, the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, C.I.E., acts.

DEATH OF REV. T. EVANS.

Fifty Years' Missionary Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

News has been received of the death at Moradabad of the Rev. T. Evans, the Baptist Missionary, whose temperance and missionary labours in India extend over 50 years.

REVISED RAILWAY RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The General Rules and Regulations for working all open railways were revised last year, and it was intended to bring them into force on the 1st of January 1907, but as certain railways found this inconvenient it has since been decided to defer applying the Rules until the 1st of July 1907.

It is understood that the Foreign Department is taking the necessary steps for the adoption of these rules in connection with railways running through Native States.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Calcutta Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

St. Andrew's Dinner last night was as usual successful function. Numerous ladies arrived between 9 and 9-30 a. m., and were accommodated on the dais behind the Chairman's seat, and at 9-30 precisely, the Chairman rose and the speeches followed in quick succession.

The Chairman, Mr. Macleod, proposed the Viceroy, and "The Land we live in." He eulogised the Viceroy as a combination of the soldier, the sportsman, the statesman and a Scotchman, and spoke of his instrumentality in Canada, in subduing bitter race feeling which formerly existed in that dominion, and hoped that before the termination of Lord Minto's reign the discontented Bengalees would be ready to adorn themselves in the proved panoply of war and help to repel any enemy.

He referred to Lady Minto's endeavour to relieve pain and suffering and added that among the Native mercantile community, we were never in more complete sympathy.

The Chairman then enumerated the things which are being awaited, namely, two High Court Judges; a second Pilot steamer the "Queen Empress," the Memorial Bridge at Sara, etc.

The Hon Mr. Hewett in the course of his speech this evening said it was just 30 years since he attended the first St. Andrew's Dinner and during that time, changes in Calcutta had been phenomenal particularly in the increased activity in the Markets, rise in the number of mills and factories, increased population, and general enhancement of value of land. Among other changes none struck him more than the improvement of the relations between the non-official and official classes. He then referred to his approaching departure to his United Provinces and regretted he could not finish five years as a member of Commerce and Industry. Any success he has had in this appointment was due to the cordial manner in which the whole of the mercantile community, European and Native, had received him. His official relations had been so pleasant that they came to an end with great regret.

The Lieutenant-Governor proposed the "Pious Memory" and sketched the history of the Patron Saint as far as known.

Mr. Bertram proposed the "Imperial Forces" to which General Scott responded.

Mr. Arthur proposed the "Lasses" to which Mr. Lang responded.

"Our Guests" was proposed by Mr. Noel Paton, Mr. Hewett responding.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Personal Retinue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

Information from Allahabad reached Calcutta dated December 1, to the effect that the Amir of Kabul will be accompanied by twenty of his principal Sardars and about 2000 followers on his visit to Calcutta.

Sir Arthur McMahon, who will be on Special duty with the Amir, has proceeded to Patiala to confer with the Viceroy regarding the arrangements for the tour.

CALCUTTA MILL HANDS STRIKE.

Disturbances at the Spinning and Jute Mills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CULCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

Strikes of mill hands have occurred at the Bengal Spinning and the Lower Hughli Jute Mills and some disturbances among the workmen have taken place.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

For the official year, up to the 17th of November the State and Guaranteed Railways show an increase of 87 lakhs, and all other railways of 23 lakhs, compared with the same period last year.

CONGRESS FIXTURES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

The Indian National Congress Meetings are to be held on the 26th 27th, and 28th instant.

The All India Temperance Conference, under the the presidency of the Right Hon'ble Samuel Smith meets at the Congress Pavilion on the morning of the 29th instant,

In the afternoon of the same day the Industrial Conference meets at the Congress Pavilion.

On the 30th instant under the presidency of Sarchunder Madhabs Ghose, the Industrial Conference resumes its sittings.

These fixures were made at a meeting of the Executive Committee held at the Pavilion on Friday last.

IRITISH FARMERS THREATENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 2.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, the 1st November, states that the *Standard* correspondent at Bloemfontein informs that the British farmers are receiving threatening letters from the Afrikanders for not joining the Boer organisation.

Some of them have had their stock killed and property damaged.

SATURDAY being the anniversary of the birth of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen consort, a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of the occasion. H. M. S. Proserpine fired a similar salute at noon. All the vessels in port and in the Docks were dressed with flags from stem to stern. Almost all the consulates in Bombay also had their flags flying.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents—FRAGNER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Grant to European and Eurasian Schools.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 1.

A Government Order of great interest to European Schools in this Presidency has been just issued. The Acting Director of Public Instruction proposed that a recurring grant of Rs. 40,000, sanctioned by the Government of India in aid of European and Eurasian education in this Presidency may be utilised during the current year in the following manner:—

For improvment of pay and prospects of teachers Rs. 36,640.

Towards enhancement of Grants made in aid of equipment and maintenance of Schools Rs. 4,000.

Towards provision of scholarships on a more generous scale Rs. 360.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the proposals and have asked the Director to see that the estimated amount to be assigned to each institution is disbursed with as little delay as possible.

THE "I. C. S." LETTER.

Another Alleged Author.'

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The *Empire* says the authorship of the now famous letter, signed "I. C. S." and which appeared in the *Pioneer* some time ago, has at length been traced.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy caused very searching inquiries to be made with the result that, to his credit be it said, a departmental head in Shillong avowed himself to have been the writer of the letter.

The Government of India has, we understand, marked its displeasure by degrading him and compelling him to go on furlough.

A SENSATIONAL ARREST.

One Wanted by Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

An interesting arrest was effected by the Calcutta Police to-day when they succeeded in apprehending an Accountant who disappeared from Bombay last July under suspicion of having embezzled a large some of money.

Though it is some months since the Bombay Police issued a warrant for the arrest of one Water Bowden in connection with the alleged theft of Rs. 10,700 no trace of the man's whereabouts was discovered until within the past twenty-four hours, when a singular chain of circumstances led to the arrest of a person who has lately being staying in Calcutta under the name of Mr. W. L. Beauchamp.

This morning the Calcutta Police authorities received a telegrahic message from the Bombay Police containing information which resulted in the man wanted being taken a few hours later.

It appears that Messrs. King. Hamilton and Company of this city had wired to their Bombay house asking whether they could honour the cheque of a Mr. Bowden and the Bombay Police on being informed of this telegraphed to Calcutta for inquiries to be made—adding, as a request, the arrest of Mr. Bowden if he could be found. On making an investigation the police here learned that the cheque signed by Mr. Bowden had been presented by Mr. W. L. Beauchamp who had also tried to cash it at Spence's Hotel, where he was staying. The cheque was for Rs. 190.

The police saw and questioned Mr. Beauchamp and as his appearance tallied with the description of Bowden, he was placed under arrest.

On a piece of blotting paper in his room at the Hotel the police discovered an impression of the signature on the cheque with the figures in accordance, and when faced with this evidence the prisoner admitted that he was Walter Bowden.

Bowden is about 26 years of age.

The arrested man is being detained here until some one can be sent from Bombay to establish his identity.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Clapparton is appointed Vice-Consul for Norway in Akyab; Sahibzada Haji Hafiz Obeidulla Khan, Colonel of the Bhopal Imperial Lancers; Sirdar Bakshi Pretam Singh Bahadur of the Patiala State Forces, Honorary Major, and Bir Bikram Singh Rajkumar of Sirmur have been appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Major C. J. Windham, is granted privilege leave for one month.

The services of Major Kemball, Captains Wynter and Routh are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Frontier Province.

Captain Strong acts for Captain Harrison as 1st Assistant to the Resident of Baroda.

Mr. Copeland is posted Assistant Commissioner of Charsadda in Peshawar.

Mr. Johnston as Political Agent, Kurram, and Captain James as Assistant Political Agent of Ghob.

Major Grey is granted privilege leave for three months; and Lieutenant Shakespear leave for one year,

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Revs A. F. G. Wardell and H. S. Stephenson are appointed Chaplains on probation in Bengal.

Rev. J. H. Collins is promoted Senior Chaplain and the services of Rev. W. L. Clarke as placed at the disposal of the United Provinces.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Dobbie, Accountant-General, Madras, is granted forty-nine days' privilage leave.

Mr. Wagley officiates as Accountant and Mr. Clarke as Deputy Accountant.

GENERAL AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

All rules heretofore made under the Explosives Act, 1884, regulating the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives are cancelled, and new rules have been promulgated.

The Draft Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives are also published in the *Gazette*,

The importation of cocaine by Post and other means, except by authorised persons, is prohibited and certain Officers of the Post Office are authorised to search for it in course of transmission by Post.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SERVICES.

Mr. Smith is replaced at the disposal of Madras, and of Mr. Wickham of the Home Department.

Major Marsden of the 107th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery is posted to the 73rd Battery.

Major Falcon of the 54th Sikhs is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Colonel H. Bower is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 17th Cavalry. Major Sartorius the 103rd Infantry is appointed 2nd in Command of that regiment.

Major Tod of the 7th Lancers has been appointed Deputy Assistant. Quarter-Master-General under the Director of Military operations at the War Office *vice* Captain Holman, who vacates on the 29th December 1906.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major Bosanquet of the 2nd Battalion and Major Grafton Atkins of the 1st Battalion Nottingham Shrine and Derbyshire Regiment.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical—They last for several hours. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MILLINERS WHO ARE MONEY-LENDERS.

Annesley Kenealy writes:—As a general rule Blanchette of Bond-street and Mme. Toquet of Mayfair confine their talents to the creation and sale of chic picture hats and the latest Paris headgear. But the fine art of the fashionable milliner is often combined with the finesse and finance of the moneylender. Behind the show-room, where clients select a Louis XVI hat or a cachepeigned chapeau, is a small private parlour where customers transact business connected with percentages rather than hat plumes. It is a very simple matter to use your milliner as a money-lender. Given some social position, a husband or father of a certain financial standing, and the rest is easy. Cash advances from £20 upwards figure on an altogether conventional bill under the heading of blouses, hats, or lingerie. The question of interest is equally simple. Many drapers and milliners as a business routine charge from 5 to 7 per cent. interest on a bill which remains unpaid after three months' credit. Lady A——, in difficulties over bridge, betting, or other debts, obtains an advance from her milliner, say on Dec. 1st. The amount loaned is entered up on the bill for goods supplied on Sept. 1st. Interest at 6 per cent. is charged from Dec. 1st on the pretence that the usual three months' credit has expired.

HIGH PERCENTAGE.

The money-lending milliner thus draws her percentage from the first moment of the financial transaction. Since the interest is charged for each six months that the principal remains unpaid, the finances of a hat-shop proprietress willing to "accommodate" customers in need of ready money flourish and grow space. The risk is small, since the milliner is too smart to lend money in quarters which are not fairly safe. Discovery is very difficult, because the bills on their face are bona-fide accounts for articles of clothing which the customer alone knows were never supplied. So long as the lady keeps up her payments of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for each six months' credit, and buys her millinery, blouses, and lingerie from the obliging money-lender, all is well. The milliner is perfectly satisfied with her part of the bargain. But should the interest cease, become hopelessly overdue, or, worse still, should the client make purchases from another shop, the money-lending milliner may demand immediate payment of the amount advanced under the awful alternative of sending in her account to the husband or father in the case. The client weeps, borrows elsewhere, pawns, or sells some jewels to satisfy the milliner's perfectly legitimate claims for the interest due to her. Or the worst comes to the worst, the bill, with a demand for immediate settlement, is sent to some irate man-cline. There is a scene, several sermons on the vanity and vice of extravagance in dress, the bill is paid, and there is peace in the client's heart until more bridge debts or other liabilities are incurred. Then there is another little confabulation in the milliner's private parlour, a further advance on the same terms. The client starts afresh with a little sum of ready cash in hand, and many good resolutions to pay her interest more punctually in future, and so avoid the financial crisis which led to the disclosure to her husband of a big unpaid milliner's bill. For the dear, innocent man never for one moment suspects that anything worse than an inordinate feminine love of chiffons and finery underlies the large item on Blanchette's bill "To goods supplied," etc,

MR. O'DONNELL AND BENGAL PARTITION.

An Unwarranted Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

With reference to the question asked by Mr. O'Donnell in the House of Commons on the 29th of November and telegraphed out to India by Reuter as to whether, in view of the approaching Congress at Calcutta, discussing the Partition of Bengal, the Viceroy would receive deputations from various bodies, including the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in order to discuss the grievances connected with the partition, I am authorized to state that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have never contemplated—and are not contemplating—any such deputation.

As a matter of fact no suggestion of the kind has ever been made by any member of the Chamber and the use of the name of the Chamber in this connection by Mr. O'Donnell is without any foundation and is absolutely unwarranted.

A telegram to this effect is being sent Home by Reuter's agency

SCALP DISEASE & ECZEMA CURED

Suffered More Than Six Months with Scalp and was Fast Losing His Hair—A Member of Family Afflicted with Eczema on Hands.

TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have great pleasure in giving particulars of two complete cures derived from the use of the Cuticura Remedies.

"In my own case, for more than six months I was suffering from disorder on my scalp and in consequence was fast losing my hair. I was advised to give Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a trial, which I luckily did. I adopted the treatment prescribed and at the end of one month was completely cured. This was at the beginning of 1905. Since that time my head has been restored to its normal state, and no further outbreak has occurred, and whenever I have had the opportunity I always recommend the Cuticura Remedies.

"A member of our family periodically suffered for nearly ten years from dry eczema on the hands. The fingers and palms split and cracked everywhere at the slightest movement. At such periods they were most painful as well as quite useless, and gloves were always obliged to be worn. Every possible remedy was tried, besides medical advice, blood mixtures, ointment, soaps, etc., some of which gave slight relief for a time, but never permanently. Finally, she was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which we are thankful to say effected a complete cure, as she has had no recurrence of the trouble for the last three years. We are most happy to testify to the efficacy of the Cuticura Remedies in similar cases. You are at perfect liberty to make use of above testimonials. Edward Allen, 65 Denmark Road, South Norwood, S. E., Eng., March 26, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Disfiguring Humours."

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NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

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ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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THE NICKEL CASE IS ABSOLUTELY DUST PROOF AND WATER PROOF.

THE MOVEMENT IS A KEYLESS LEVER, WITH SEVEN RUBY JEWELS AND A COMPENSATION BALANCE. GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

SHOWROOMS, 11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

Gouty Eczema.

A GREAT ZAM-BUK CURE.

ZAM-BUK has proved a wonderful cure

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The hearts of local yachtsmen were gladdened on Saturday afternoon by the prospect of a breeze, the first this season, and by three o'clock the propect was pleasantly fulfilled. Although the breeze did not increase as the afternoon wore on, as was hoped, yet it was quite enough all through to add zest to the racing and to stretch new gear.

The first class to get away was the new D. class at 3-15.

Four boats were entered and all came up to the line a little late but well together. Ranzo had most way on and went over with a good head of speed and started to work off her heavy handicap in fine style.

The Swin and the Invicta crossed beam and beam, the Invicta being smothered almost at once and falling back. The Swale was travelling slower than the other two and was a short distance in rear soon after crossing. The Invicta soon cleared herself and working out on the Swin's weather repaid the latter in her own coin and passed her the Swale soon doing the same.

It was a broad reach right up to the Channel buoy W. N. W. of Butcher Island and the Ranzo worked out a good lead. The Invicta and Swin made a close fight of it the Swale dropping astern. Ranzo had several minutes lead at this buoy while Invicta and Swin were well inside their time and close together. Invicta got ahead of Swin on the reach back and kept ahead nearly to the finish, being passed close to home but winning first prize easily on her time allowance after a close and interesting race.

For the A class race, four boats started. The evergreen Melody turned out for the first time this season, looking as smart as ever but must have been handicapped by want of preparation as she had hardly bent her sails before the race. Sapphire was first over the line with Melody close behind. Turquoise and Eileen were some distance behind. The two leaders set spinnakers with a smartness that betokened much familiarity with the various vernaculars usually employed in that evolution but were in trouble with them very soon after the start, being hampered by steamers.

Eileen assumed the lead quickly and was first round North Karanja Buoy with Sapphire a good second. Turquoise kept well up to windward but could not beat Melody on the run.

Reaching to Sunk Rock with a nice little breeze, Eileen drew away steadily while Turquoise picked up on Melody but could not get passed her.

Rounding the Prince Turquoise took soundings with her keel in the rock from which it takes its name, we trust without damage. It used to be the custom some years ago to have a markboat anchored at this point to avoid the possibility of damage to the rock and it would seem desirable to revive the procedure.

It was a run to South Karanja and all set spinnakers except Eileen. The latter was apparently so well satisfied with her lead that she did not think the labour involved worth the while. There is an old adage, which is applicable to more sports than yacht racing which says that a race is not won till it is done and Eileen proved its truth in a manner satisfactory to her opponents.

Sapphire pulled up on the run and Melody drew away from Turquoise.

It was a beat home from South Karanja and the sea breeze suited Turquoise better than the gentle zephyrs of the last race. She outpointed the rest and sailed at a great pace making up about four minutes on Sapphire on the beat alone. She carried on the longest of the four not going about till well North of Middle Ground finally gaining a meritorious victory by the narrow margin of six seconds from Sapphire.

Sapphire's sails are not yet fully stretched but were sitting much better than they did last week and it would seem likely that the increase of sail power which she has indulged in has not improved her sailing qualities. There is no doubt that she requires a much faster boat in light winds than Turquoise but in a breeze we shall be inclined to prefer the latter every time.

The Eileen race reminded us of a race we once saw at an up-country race meeting were a very large horse competed with a very small pony. The horse was also lame as far as we remember and though the pony was miles behind it proved the winner somehow or other. Neither of the bigger boats in this race suffered from lameness but Sayonara looked very tiny as she came up to the starting line with Erin and Pixie.

Erin was first over the line but Pixie got past her on the run down to N. Karanja buoy.

Pixie kept her lead on the long reach to Sunk Rock but Sayonara was going very fast and was well within her time.

Erin dealt the Sunk Rock itself a shrewd blow which we suppose will result in a claim for damages on the part of the port authorities, it really seems hard lines that a peaceful and unoffending boulder obviously placed in the middle of the harbour for the purpose of supporting a lighthouse and thereby affording an exhilarating means of livelihood for various worthy people who can often be seen taking exercise looking over its rail, should be knocked a bout in this manner.

There was a little popple of sea on the beat home which troubled Sayonara a bit on the way home. She also carried away her starboard shrouds but fortunately most of the work came on the other side and she saved her time from Pixie by three seconds.

For the Tomtit Class and small boat handicap there was an entry of seven Midget was again missing at the start but the number was made up by the entry of Jean.

Clutha ran it very fine at the start but was all right and got away first closet to the schooner. Coralie and Maud were close on her heels with Lapwing not far behind. Meg and Tomtit took the lee end of the line while Jean starting badly was some distance behind.

Meg and Tomtit set spinnakers at once and took direct course for the buoy which paid them well in spite of their being blanketed by the steamers to some extent.

The rest of the fleet reached up harbour a bit before bearing away for the buoy in order to clear H. M. S. Proserpine and a large steamer lying beyond her.

Meg beat Tomtit well on the run down profiting by the presence on board of a worthy substitute for her skilful owner, who was unfortunately not yet well enough to sail.

Lapwing ran away from the others and was not far behind at the buoy. Jean made up last ground and Clutha, Coralie and Jean rounded in closes company followed by Maud.

Coming round the buoy Jean fouled it badly the crew helping her round with their hands. In direct violation of yachting etiquette Jean held on and on the beat up to Tucker beacon deliberately interfered with Maud. It is charitable to suppose that her crew were not conversant with the rules of yacht racing but this is little excuse. When people engage in a sport like yacht racing where the action of all the competitors is so largely dependent on that of any one of them, it does not seem much to ask that they should devote a little time beforehand to the study of the rules.

Meg and Tomtit indulged in a pinching match on the beat to the Beacon and Tomtit got a head. Clutha sailed much fuller than the rest and went a long way to leeward, gaining nothing thereby.

Meg and Tomtit were close together at North Karanja on the second time of rounding with Lapwing still third and Clutha Coralie, and Mud close together behind.

On the beat for home Laping turned northward before the rest and got a nice slant of wind and tide. The skipper was so pleased with the way he was sailing along that he acted on the principle of not being able to have too much of a good thing, to such an extent that he spoiled his chances by stand ing on much too far. Maud, Coralie and Chutha sailed a splendid race on this leg. Clutha again reached away to leeward but still was getting a long very fast. Maud sailing very well slowly fore reached on her and was a length or so ahead near Middle Ground with Coralie also ably handled hanging on like grim death.

The finish was most exciting. Maud was ahead up to within a few yards of the line but miscalculating by a few feet went about too soon and could not clear the schooners boom. Meanwhile Clutha having calculated her distance to a nicety came with a rush and passed Maud almost on the line Lapwing having returned from her diversion up harbour followed within a few seconds of Maud proudly towing a bunch of palm leaves securely jammed in her rudder which was ornamental in its way but not calculated to increase her speed. Coralie was within a few seconds of Lapwing and well within her time pinning the first handicap prize, Clutha being second and Maud third, Clutha Maud, Coralie and Lapwing crossed the line within eighty seconds of near enough for the most exacting and blase sportsman.

Meg won the class prize with something in hand from Tomtit and her return to form will be received with pleasure by all. We hope that next week we may see her owner at the tiller, Yachting at Bombay does not seem complete without the familiar figure of Mr. Byrne, the doyen of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club yachtsmen.

A Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 6-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Sapphire.....	13 30	Capt Mnttu, R H and R II Hopkin	3 30	5 27 38	1 44 9
Eileen	Scr	Mr N N Wadia..	3 30	5 19 46	1 49 46
Turquoise	18 0	Mr F J Preston..	3 30	5 29 2	1 44 2
Melody	17 30	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 30	5 32 50	1 46 20

Course No 7 Reversed—10·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Turquise Sapphire saves entrance fee, wind W and N, Strength Moderate—Time-limit—3-15 p. m.

B Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-45 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start of H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland.	3 45	5 15 45	1 30 45
Pixie	Scr	Mr J Aspinwall.	3 45	5 9 52	1 24 52
Sayonara ...	9 30	Capt Erikson ...	3 45	5 19 19	1 34 49

Course No 5—7·6 miles—1st Prize won by Sayonara, Wind W. and N, Strength Moderate—Time-limit—6-15 p. m.

D Class Service Boat and not Racing Yachts—Sailed 3-15 p. m

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S
Swin	26 0	Mr O O M Defence	3 15	4 48 35	1 5 35
Swale	31 0	Mr O O S M Defence	3 15	4 54 16	1 8 16
Invicta	33 30	Mr O C M Defence	3 15	4 50 41	1 2 11
Ranzo	Scr	Capt W F Foss..	3 15	4 39 23	1 24 23

Course No 15—8·6 miles—1st Prize won by Invicta—Wind W and N trength Moderate.—Time-limited—6-15 p. m.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race—sailed at 4 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M. S.	Entered by	Start at H. M.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Meg	3 0	Mr C H Byrne.	4 0	5 30 21	1 27 28
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J C Brooks.	4 0	5 32 10	1 32 10
Lapwing....	4 30	Capt R St J Gillespie, R E	4 0	5 37 48	1 33 18
Clutha	5 30	Mr J J Veich..	4 0	5 36 42	1 31 12
Maud	5 30	Officer's, R E....	4 0	5 37 31	1 31 31
Midget	7 0	Officers, R A...		Did not start	
Coralie	10 0	Comdr J Wilson, R I M	4 0	5 38 0	1 32 0
Jean	8 0	A C Maclean	4 0	5 43 11	1 35 11

Course No. 16—6·3 miles—1st Prize won by Coralie, 2nd Prize won by Clutha and by Maud saves giving no fee class Prize won by meg Wind W. and N. Strength Moderate Time-limit—6-15 p. m.

CALCUTTA RACES.

An Uneventful Opening.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

The weater conditions at the Races were perfect. For the first meeting the attendance was of good average and the public were curious to see how the arrangements as to the Stands would work.

The new Grand Stand is a commodious structure, calculated to accomodate a much larger number of people than were present. The lower half is divided off into two equal parts. The entrance side from the Kidderpore Road is reserved for members only, and the public have to go right round to a side, set apart for them. Even the lawn in front of the grand Stand is divided off by an iron railing, so that the public at large may not perchance find their way among the members. In fact the line of demarcation is so emphatic that there is no chance of an unwary member of the great paying public finding his or her way into the sacred precincts of the members' enclosure.

I am not at all sure that this arrangement is calculated to give general satisfaction, for after all it is the general public that support the Calcutta Turf Club. The seating accommodation for the public on the lower floor appears to be much more limited than was the case in the old stand. Of course, there is the upper floor, and the private boxes what was known as the Eastern Enclosure is now replaced by the Grand Stand which is to be used during the Monsoon Meetings next year; but now the admission to it is by payment of Rs. 2. It was largely patronised and the arrangement seemed to give satisfaction. The ground space is a good deal less than it used to be. Thus the paddock has been encroached upon and there is less space for promenading about.

The Stand for owners, trainers and the press is placed in a most unsatisfactory position, being far away from the winning post and is, therefore, of no use to the Press. At any rate very few occupied it. There was a good deal of grumbling at this, and it is hoped some other and better place will be found for the Press stand.

The occasion was graced by a fairly large number of ladies, many of whom displayed some exceedingly pretty frocks and headgear. There was a pleasing variety of colour which contrasted agreeably with the beautiful green of the lawns, which were in perfect condition, the horticular surroundings were also pretty. An innovation was the placing of a number of garden benches on the lawn in front of the Grand Stand which were largely availed of by the ladies. There were a good many Bookies, though some familiar faces were missing. Those who were there did not suffer from a lack of support. The fielders and the public divided the honours between them. The favourites went down in the first four events, and the Bookies had a good time, though some of the knowing ones had spotted the winners and made a good haul.

In the Criterion Plate, in field of twelve, a rank outsider a Lady Metal, carrying Mr. Dartmoor's colours, hopped in an easy winner, and upset many a carefully planned calculation. The "Tote" paid Rs. 174 for a win and Rs. 48 for place.

In the Pony Plate Sliphoe, a hot favourite, went down to the surprise of his backers.

In the last race, Club Plate, Sainte Marquiese was given a moral, though Santa Maria had many supporters and fully justified their confidence by winning easily by a length.

The racing, as a whole, was not remarkable for any close finishes, but it was a very pleasant afternoon's outing.

The catering for the public was in the hands of Messrs Kellner.

The stewards are to be congratulated on their decision of allowing our two new handicappers to attend solely to the duty of handicapping. The business of the Clerk of the Scales was formerly blended with this department, but Mr. Botcler has now handed over sole charge of the weights, and the appointment could not possibly be in better hands. Mr. Bates officiated at the Gate as usual, whilst Mr. Deakin was in the box.

RALLYGUNGE PLATE.

Galstaun's Rustler 11st.....Robinson 1
Jones and Pugh's Olynthus 10st.....Mr. Pugh 2
Butler's Bonita 10st 7lbs.....Thomas 3

Also ran Colina 10st 3lbs.

Betting—5 to 4 on Bonita; 4 to 1 against the others.

The Race—Bonita jumped off in front and shortly was joined by Olynthus and the pair led by a couple of lengths from the other two till from the distance Rustler came up to the leaders and drawing away from them in front of stand won by two lengths, with a short head between the second and third.

Time—1 min 49 3/5 seconds.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 59 on the winner and Rs. 35 and Rs. 27 for places.

LILLIPUTIAN PLATE.

Thakur Sripal Singh's Plover 8st 8lbs.....Evans 1
Maharaja Cooch Behar's Matin Bell 8st 5lbs, Southall 2
Price's Half Price 9st 5lbs.....Mr. Evers 3

Also ran Ivanhoe 11 10st 1Hooded Monk 9st 3lbs and Esmeralda 9st.

Betting—6 to 4 against Matin Bell; 5 to 2 Esmeralda; 6 to 1 Plovers; 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 on the others.

The Race—Plover was the quickest out of the machine and led closely attended by Hooded Monk, but ere they had gone a furlong Esmeralda displayed Hooded Monk and she too at a quarter mile gave way to Matin Bell who, however, could not get on terms with Plover who was never headed and won by two lengths there being a neck between the second and third.

Time.—1min. 1 1-6 secs.

The totalizater paid Rs. 72 on the winner and Rs. 23 and Rs. 14 for peaces.

CRITERION PLATE.

Dartmoor's Lady Metal, 9st. 3lbs. (carried, 9st. 7lbs). 1
Hudson and Butler's Mercedes, 9st. 10lbs...Murdison 2
Dass's Sarnival, 8st. 10lbs.....Rasen 3
Grosser's Cyril, 9st. 10lbs. .....Bradshaw 4

Also ran.—Mulison, 9st. 10lbs.; Bouquet, 9st. 10lbs. Bon Bon, 9st. 6lbs.; Dramatic, 9st. 4lbs.; Foy, 9st 3lbs.; Jack Sheppard, 9st. 3lbs. Mount Dane, 8st 13lbs.; Windy, 8st. 11lbs., and Eclipse, 8st. 4lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Foy; 4 to 1 Cyril and Mercedes; 8 to 1 Bon Bon and Windy; 10 to 1 Lady Metal, and 20 to 1 and 30 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—Lady Metal at once showed out from Foy with Bon Bon and Cyril next in order, and these places were unchanged till near the home turn, Lady Metal keeping the lead, Mercedes and Carnival came up to the second place, but could not catch Lady Metal who won by a length with half length between the second and third and one and half length between the third and fourth.

Time.—17 4-5secs.

The totalizator paid Rs. 174 on the winner, Rs. 48, Rs. 19 and Rs. 88 for places.

PONY PLATE.

Bell's Psalm, 9st. 10lb. .....Firth 1
Potter's Hazel-nut 9st. 3lbs.....Bradsha 2
Galstaun's Sliphoe 9st. 10lbs. .....Robinson 3

Also ran Pat C, 9st. 5lbs; Picture 9st. 3lbs; Lucretia 9st. 11lb. and Pineal 8st. 8lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Sliphoe; 5 to 1 against Psalm; 6 to 1 Pat C.; 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 on the others.

The Race—Pat C, jumped off in front but was soon after passed by Sliphoe who led to three furlongs where Psalm who had got off in the rear overhauled everything and came to the front, and from this point led to the finish winning comfortably by one and a half lengths from Hazelnut who passed the others pulling up in the last few strides. There was one length between the first and second and one and half lengths between the second and third.

Time—1m. 4 3-5 sec.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 86 on the winner and Rs. 31 and Rs. 46 for places.

CLUB PLATE.

Homs's Santa Maria 9st. 3lbs. .....Murdison 1
Galstaun's Sainta Marquise 9st. 6lbs. .....Robinson 2
Grosser's Merry Elsie 9st. 6lbs. .....Bradshaw 3
Charles's Pendred 9st. .....Bullock 4

Also ran Lord Boyne 9s 10lbs; applause 9st 3lbs and Child-adopted 8st 9lb.

Betting—6 to 4 against Sainte Marquise: 2 to 1 Santa Maria; 5 to 1 Merry Elsie; 6 to 1 Child-adopted 10 to 4 Applause and 20 to 8 on the others.

The Race.—Sainte Marquise showed out for the furlong and was then passed by Pendred who took a clear lead from Lord Boyne and Merry Elsie till at the half mile Pendred died away and Lord Boyne was left with a lead which he kept to the distance where Sainte Marquise, Santa Maria and Merry Elsie challenged him, and these three coming to the front Santa Maria drew out in front of the Stand, and won by a three quarter length with one length between the second and third and half a length between the third and fourth.

Time—2min, 15 3-5seconds.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 53 on the winner, and Rs. 18 and Rs. 17 for places.

THE MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

A special telegram to the *India Field* gives the following details.

Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs; a winner after 10th November, at neon, 5lbs; twice, or once of 500sovs. 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 100sovs. and the third 50sovs. out of the plate. Entrance, 3sovs., the only liability if forfeit be declared by Tuesday, 13th November, 10sovs. in addition if not then struck out, or 25sovs, for starters. Cup Course, one mile and a half. 39 entries.—Closed 9th October.

Capt J Orr Ewing's ch c Spate, by Rush—Chemistry. 5yrs. ... 1
Mr G A Prentice's br h Spinning Minow, by Isinglass—Go Lightly, 5yrs. Howard ... 2
Hon Mr A A Apcar's ch h Great Scot, by Lochiel—Scotch Mary aged. Halsey ... 3
Mr H Lawson's b g Catloper, by King's Messenger—enlace, 3yrs ... 0
Mr J Buchanan's ch c Golden Measure, by Florized II—Fairy Gold, 4yrs ... 0
Mr W M G Singer's b or br h Mansion by Matchmaker—Lottie Hampton, 5yrs ... 0
Col Kincaid Smith's b g Succour, by Sucooth—Lady Gough 3yrs ... 0
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell's br c Cherry Ripe, by Chatry Tree Fine Lady, 4yrs ... 0
Mr F Stroud's b c Speculor, by Pride—Speculatrix, 4yrs ... 0
Mr A Buckley's b c Orenagate, by Walmsgate—Cream, 3yrs ... 0
Col R L Birkin's b c Gosling Heath, by Cyllene—Vagrant Maid. 5yrs ... 0
Mr Stovall's b g Rassouyli, by Loved One—Princess, aged ... 0
Mr H J King's b h Whistling Crow, by Croberry—Sedge Warbler, 6yrs. ... 0
Capt Bewicke's ch h Wild Lad, by Gone Coon—Wild Mint, 6yrs. 0
Mr B Dobell's b g Jenkins, by Simontault—Eugenia, 4yrs ... 0
Mr C Hibbert's b c Magic Balm, by Balsamo—Therese II, 3yrs. 0
Lord Chalmondeley's b h Alderman, by Isinglass—Butterfly 5yrs ... 0

(Winner Trained by Robson.)

Betting: 100 to 7 each agst. Spate and Spinning Minnow, 9 to 2 Great Scot.

Won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

THE KINCAID-SMITH CRICKET CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, NOVEMBER 29.

SEMI-FINALS.

The Semi-Finals for the Kincaid-Smith Cricket Cup have been played at Trimulgherry between the 1st Battery, R.F.A., and 41st Battery, R.F.A., also between "H" Company, Royal Fusiliers and "D" Squadron, 13th Hussars, both on the same day, with the result that the 1st Battery, R.F.A., defeated the 41st Battery, by 12 runs, and "H" Company, Royal Fusiliers, defeated "D" Squadron, 13th Hussars, by the narrow margin of 2 runs. The following are the scores in the respective matches:—

1ST BATTERY TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Milford, b-w, b O'Connor ...	4	not out ...	58
Dvr Lawrence, b O'Connor ...	6	b O'Connor ...	8
Gr Morgan, b O'Connor ...	0	b O'Connor ...	0
Capt Lough, b Burgess...	12	c Stokes, b O'Connor ...	2
Capt Montresor, b O'Connor ...	8	b O'Connor ...	11
Sergt Barnes, c and b O'Connor...	4	c Burgess, b O'Connor...	0
Mr Cary on, b Perkins ...	1	b O'Connor ...	13
Gr Oloy, c Reynolds, b Perkins...	10	c Carlyon, b O'Connor	2
Mr Hawkins, not out ...	9	b O'Connor ...	0
Dvr White, b-w, b Perkins ...	2	b O'Connor ...	2
Gr Holmes, b Perkins ...	6	b O'Connor ...	1
Extras ...	13	Extras ...	4
Total ...	89	Total ...	103

41ST BATTERY TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Stopford, c Holmes, b Lawrence ...	24	b Hawkins ...	1
Sergt Burgess, c Barnes, b Lawrence ...	0	c Milford, b Hawkins,	9
Br Reynolds, b Lawrence...	9	c and b Lawrence...	19
Col Stokes, run out ...	15	run out..	7
Mr Carlyon, b Lawrence...	17	b Hawkins ...	13
Gr O'Connor, c Milford, b Lawrence ...	0	b Lawrence ...	1
Mr Hatkes, b Lawrence ...	8	l b w, b Lawrence...	17
Dvr Butler, b Lawrence ...	5	b Hawkins ...	9
Sergt Major Durrell, not out ...	0	not out ...	10
Gr Perkins, b Hawkins ...	0	c Barnes, b Hawkins ...	2
Dvr Tripp, c Lough, b Hawkins.	4	Extras ...	4
Extras ...	4		
Total...	93	Total...	87

"H" COY., ROYAL FUSILIERS vs. "D" SQUADRON, 13th HUSSARS.

"H" COMPANY ROYAL FUSILIERS.

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Pte Lockhart, c Daymond, b Darnley ...	0	b Darnley...	0
Pte Turvy, c Daymond, b Vanneck ...	14	b Darnley...	11
Pte Ward, c Daymond, b arnley ...	8	b Vanneck ...	5
Pte Blythe, b Vanneck...	5	b Vanneck, b Darnley,	12
Lce-Corpl Farlow, b Darnley..	5	c and b Vanneck...	2
Pte Knight, c Francis b Vanneck ...	6	c Griffiths, b Darnley.	2
Lce-Corpl Waight, b Vanneck..	4	not out ...	2
Pte Prince, b Vanneck...	1	b Vanneck ...	1
Pte Hollins, not out...	3	b Vanneck ...	2
Pte Johnson, c and b Vanneck...	1	c Daymond, b Darnley	1
Pte Young, c and b Darnley....	2	c Larkin, b Darnley ...	2
Extras ...	0	Extras ...	2
Total...	49	Total...	43

"D" SQUADRON, 13TH HUSSARS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Vanneck, b Turvey ...	1	b Turvey ...	13
R S Major Daymond, c Farlow, b Lockhart ...	1	run out...	0
Pte Baker, c Farlow, b Turvey ...	11	b Turvey ...	3
Boy Harding, b Turvey ...	0	c Farlow, b Turvey ...	0
Sergt Darnley, b Lockhart ...	0	b Lockhart ...	11
Amr. Sergt Erskine, b Turvey ...	3	b Turvey ...	8
Sergt Francis, st Knight, b Lockhart ...	0	c Knigh, b Lockhart ...	0
Sergt Larkin, c Young, b Lockhart ...	1	c Ward, b Turvey ...	0
Corpl Thurston, c Ward, Lockhart ...	5	b Turvey ...	1
Pte Horridge, b Lock nart...	1	not out ...	3
Pte Griffiths, not out ...	15	c Lockhart, b Turvey.	9
Extras ...	5	Extras...	0
Total....	43	Total....	47

FINALS.

This cup was presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Kincaid-Smith of the 4th (Q. O.) Hussars, to be played for annually, and to be awarded to the best cricket team of any Squardon Battery or Company in the Secounderabad District. In 1903 it was won by "G" Company, 1st Middlesex Regiment, in 1904 it was not played for, but in 1905 it was carried off by "C" Company, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment. This year the 1st Battery, R. F. A. secured this handsome Cup. The Honorary Secretary for Cricket in the Garrison Lieutenant Hewitt, Royal Fusiliers, has had a very arduous time of it in organising the different teams, there being a good number of entries this year and of getting them to play as opportunity offered, that he has succeeded admirably is conceded on all sides.

The Final game was played to-day on the Secunderabad Ground between the 1st Battery, R. F. A. and "H" Company, Royal Fusiliers. It could be easily seen in the early stage of the game that the Gunners were the superior team, the bowling and fielding being excellent. A very noticeable feature was the bowling of Bombre Hawkins and Driver Lawrence was that they bowled out the whole of the Fusiliers in the first innings, Hawkins taking 6 wickets for 51 runs, or an average of 5 1/3 runs for each wickets, and Lawrence 4 wickets for an average of 4 1/2 runs. The Gunners won by an innings and 19 runs.

The Artillery men won the toss and chose bat first. The following are the scores:—

1ST BATTERY R. F. A. TEAM.

1st Innings.

Lieut Milford, c and b Lockhart ...	...	...	21
Dvr Lawrence, b Waights ...	...	...	38
Gr Mso., b Lockhart ...	...	...	0
Cap Lou.h, b Lockhart ...	...	...	8
Capt Montresr, b Lieut Waller ...	...	...	50
Gunner Clay, b Lockhart ...	...	...	3
Bomb r Hawkins, run out ...	...	...	9
G Marson, C Farlow, b Waller ...	...	...	18
Gr Barnes, c Farlow, b Waller ...	...	...	1
Dvr White, not out ...	...	...	0
Gr Holmes, Injury ...	...	...	1
		Total ...	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Lockhart	56	5	18	5
Turvey.....	41	1	12 1/3	1
Farlow.....	18	0	2	0
Waights	19	1	6	0
Waller	17	3	4	0

"H" COMPANY, ROYAL FUSILIERS TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lce-Corpl Farlow, b Lawrence ...	10	b Lawrence ...	0
Pte Turvey, b Hawkins ...	13	b Lawrence ...	7
Pte Lockhart, b Hankins ...	1	b Hankins ...	1
Lieut Waller, b Lawreuce ...	8	c Place, b Lawrence...	23
Pte Ward, b Lawrence ...	6	b Lawrence ...	1
Pte Blythe, b Hankins ...	0	b Hankins ...	4
Lce-Corpl Waight, b Hankins ...	0	l-b-w, b Lawrence...	4
Pte Knight, b Hankins ...	7	c Milford, b White ...	6
Pte Bolitho, b Hankins ...	0	b Lawrence ...	13
Pte Young, b Lawrence ...	0	c Montresr, b White	5
Pte Johnson, not out ...	0	not out ...	6
Extras ...	0	Extras ...	1
Total ...	49	Total...	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. R.	W.	O.	M.	No Balls.
Hankins	81	6	6 2/3	0	0
Lawrence.....	58	4	8	0	0
	2nd Innings.				
Hankins	21	3	7	1	0
Lawrence	33	7	10 5/6	1	0
White	24	2	4	0	1

Colonel Stokes, D.S.O., Commanding Royal Artillery in presenting the Cup to the Winning Team said:—"I regret that General Hamilton is not here to perform this duty, but I know of opinion that the game would not be finished up till to-morrow he made his arrangements accordingly. I suppose that I must say a few words, but I can assure you all that I am a bad hand at speech making and I think that I should have done better if I had remained under the trees watching the game. However now I am here I must say that this Cup is a good institution, for it draws out a good many teams to compete for it. It is to be regretted that some of the matches were not played to a finish, but that was impossible, because if we devoted all our time to Cricket what time would there be for soldiering and that might not be satisfactory to the Army Council. I think that is all I have to say except to my congratulations to the winning team and my condolence to the losers, I must say that all the games have been very keenly contested, some of them being won by a few runs. Lieutenant Milford I know hand you the Cup.

BANGALORE SPORTS.

End of the Central Assault-at-Arms

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 1.

The Central Assault-at-Arms, Bangalore, concluded yesterday afternoon. There was a record gathering, including General Scallon, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, and the Jayaraj. The Officers of the 14th Hussars were "At Home" on the ground and entertained a large gathering of friends.

The following are the completed results up to yesterday evening.

RIDING AND JUMPING FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.—Chargers only, and owners up.

Captain Jolley of the 14th Hussars and Major Barnard of the 30th Lancers.

RIDING AND JUMPING—by Sections of British Troops.

A Team of the 14th Hussars, the 31st Battery of the R. F. A., and C. team of the 14th Hussars. There were 8 competitors for these events.

The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, gave a musical ride.

The Royal Horse Artillery gave another fine display This was an attack on a stockade held by savage tribes. The scouts first came into action with the enemy's outposts. The Horse Artillery galloped up and shelled the stockade, reserves were brought up to the firing line, the enemy blew up the earth mine, the Sappers eventually rushed forward and gaining the stockades blew up the enemy's position who were then pursued by the Cavalry who returned, bringing in many prisoners.

It was a fine display and was followed by the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors by Mrs. Scallon.

General Scallon delivered a speech from which the following are a few extracts. He said that although this assault-at-arms was for the three Brigades in the south of India the entries were practically confined to competitors from the Bangalore Brigade, the Mounted Infantry School and the Kolar Gold Fields Mounted Volunteers being the only entries from outside the Brigade. He hoped that in future other Volunteer Corps would emulate the example of the Kolar Volunteers and enter largely.

Except that the British Officers' entries have been fewer, this Tournament had gone off most successfully and there were few, if any, complaints. The events were well contested and the form shown by the competitors, except in Gymnastics and Bayonet-fighting, was excellent.

After thanking Colonel Atkinson and his Committee and the Secretary and Judges for their able assistance in making the tournament such an unqualified success the general also acknowledged indebtedness to the Maharaja of Mysore for his practical interest in the meeting and for the help rendered by his Lancers General Scallon congratulated the 14th King's Hussars on the splendid displays they provided and the G. Battery of the R. H. A. and the 76th and 81st Batteries, R. F. A., on their fine driving exhibitions, and the 30th Lancers and the Mysore Imperial Lancers on their displays of riding etc. He also congratulated the various winners of medals for being the best men-at-arms in each Division and Major Barnard who came out the best man-at-arms among British Officers.

The decision of the Calcutta Turf Club Stewards to refuse certain bookmakers permission to operate in the Calcutta enclosure this season has been received, says the *Indian Field*, with rather mixed feelings. While all must readily admit that the suppression of malpractice, the safeguarding of the public interest—and the purification of the turf are laudable objects, and while no one can really regret the disappearance of any who may have rendered themselves liable to be dealt with under the penal clauses of the C. T. C. rules, there are many who would like to see the Stewards go a step or two further. Those in the know declare that it is all very well to make an example of the puppets, but what about those who pull the strings? Certain it is that the energetic measures recently adopted by both turf clubs cannot fail to make for good and act as deterrent to those whose courses are inclined to be devious; but no really permanent benefit can be looked for until yet more drastic steps are taken. The difficulty of getting at those behind the culprits is admittedly great; but that it can be done most of us are assured. At all events it seems little use lopping off the branches of this tree of evil and leaving the stem and root; that is if the desire is to do the thing thoroughly, which of course it is. We have remarked it many a time and oft before, and we will here say it once again there are too many bookmakers. Their ranks admit of a great deal of thinning, and until the "mushroom" and the cat's-paw are eradicated and only those of reputation and substance are permitted to prosecute their calling these troubles must be of periodical recurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola has been appointed the President of the Islam Gymkhana in place of late Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.

The Madras Railway Board, at their meeting on the 8th instant, resolved that an *ad interim* dividend on account of surplus profits earned during the first half of the current year, 1906, at the rate of 1s. 6d. per cent. (free of tax) on the capital stock be recommended, the dividend to be paid at the same time as the guaranteed interest for the current half-year. The surplus profit dividend is referred to as an *ad interim* dividend, as the surplu profits shown in the Company's accounts would admit of double the dividend recommended being paid, but, several large items being in dispute, only the amount so far passed by the Government auditors is available for distributions at present.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

AGRICULTURE REDIVIVUS.

We use the term "redivivus" as applied to agriculture in the sense that it has been restored to the position it might by right have occupied in the political economy of India Agriculture has never been an attractive subject to the average parson anywhere, indeed says the *Englishman* people as a rule shun it as if by common consent, as one with which they are not much concerned personally. They have a vague idea that it relates to "farming and that kind of thing, you know." Up to within the past few years—two years, to be more exact—the highest officials of the Government of India even looked at the subject askance. We have it on the authority of the Hon. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S., C.S.I., M. R. A. C., who presided at the Agricultural Conference held at Bombay on the 5th and 6th February of this year, when addressing the Conference in his opening speech, that "it was placed on record in high places that expenditure on agricultural experiment was a sinful waste of public money." He went on to say: "How incredible it seems now that any

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.

LONDON, DECEMBER 16.

SOAP TRUST SORROWS.

Piteous Appeal from Members of the Trust.

It is significant of the feeling entertained by grocers oilmen, and the public against the Soap Trust that a constant storm of applications by letter and by telegram for prospectuses and for new shares reached Knight's and Kynoch's to-day before the lists were opened.

Knight's list opened to-day, and late to-night the bank was still coping with unopened applications.

Kynoch's list opens to-morrow.

One by one the members of the Trust are awakening to the fact, that what is happening is not merely a wave of agitation, but an arousing of national indignation against Trusts in general, and the Soap Trust in particular. The sale of Sunlight Soap is practically extinct in many parts of England.

How greatly the Trust is feeling the pinch may be gathered from a piteous appeal from Messrs. C. Thomas Brothers, of Bristol, members of the Trust, in which they say, "Should the Bristol grocers and oilmen's attempt to boycott our soaps succeed they will indeed deal a cruel blow to a local industry, which directly employs nearly 500 people, and indirectly brings a large amount of work to both the city and the port."

Messrs. Thomas cannot eat their cake and have it, too. The object of the Trust is to crush and control and every retailer in the country knows it.

GIRL'S TERRIBLE LEAP.

Three Lives Lost in a Fire.

THREE persons lost their lives and a fourth was seriously injured in a fire which occurred this morning at 134, Bermondsey-street, London.

The names of the victims are: Mrs. Elizabeth Deeks, aged 75; Miss Ada Deeks, aged 35, her daughter; and Mr. Bertram Deeks, aged 32, her son. The injured person who at present lies in Guy's Hospital in a critical condition, is Miss Florence Bush, who was engaged to Mr Bertram Deeks.

The scene of the fire was a small linen-draper's shop kept by Mrs. Deeks, and the inflammable nature of the stock rendered the affair one of very short duration despite its terrible consequences.

The fire was first discovered about twenty past one, very shortly, it appears, after the inmates of the house had retired for the night.

The attention of neighbours was quickly attracted by sounds of screaming as a front window was flung up and cries of "Fire" rang out.

The alarm was given without delay, but with such rapidity did the flames spread that it was impossible for the firemen to subdue the outbreak in time to prevent the almost total destruction of the house, while it appears only too evident that the fate of two of the unfortunate victims was sealed even before the arrival of the brigade.

JUMPED FROM THE WINDOW.

Miss Bush, who was a guest at the house was too frightened to await the arrival of the fire escape, and threw herself from the second floor window to the street beneath. But for the fact that her fall was to a large extent broken by an iron awning it is probable that she would have been killed.

The horse-l escape from Tooley-street station and several engines were soon on the scene, but the heat was intense, the flames bursting from the shop window and rendering the work of rescue one of great difficulty.

The escape as it was reared against the front of the building was copiously sprayed with water in order to allow of the firemen mounting and at length Mr. Bertram Deeks was brought from the burning room, but not before he had been fatally injured by the flames.

By this time the house was practically gutted, and the firemen were able to get in and remove the bodies of the first victims—Mrs. Deeks and her daughter. They were conveyed to the Spa-road mortuary to await an inquest.

STANDARD OIL PROSECUTION.

Mr. Roosevelt in Earnest.

THE announcement of the decision of the Federal Government to prosecute the Standard Oil Trust has been to a large extent discounted, and its actual publication yesterday did not cause much stir. Washington correspondents are authorised to state that the decision was reached last month, but by the orders of the President the public announcement was deferred until after the elections, as Mr. Roosevelt did not wish it to be supposed that he was using the anti-Trust feeling for party political purposes.

The President is said to be in deadly earnest in the matter, and his action in tackling the oldest, and biggest, and most aggressive of all the Trusts will, when it is fully understood, arouse great enthusiasm throughout the country. It is not believed that there will be any serious difficulty in the way of proving the charges against the Standard Oil Trust, as submitted to the Missouri Court by the Attorney-General. This, no doubt, is because those charges have been so often made, and so contemptuously ignored by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates, that the man in the street may be excused for assuming that they must be true. This, it is thought, will not prevent the Trust lawyers from putting up a big fight, which will be fought to a finish, not in a State Court, but in the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is regarded as the more likely, in view of the tactics pursued by the Standard Oil Trust in the action brought in Ohio and other States. These are in various stages at the present moment and it is expected that they will now be hung up, pending the result of the Federal Government's action. It is reported that among the evidence collected on behalf of the Washington authorities is proof of the existence of a stock-holding company, having its legal habitation, and nothing more, in London, which it will be contended was formed by or on behalf of the present defendants for the express and deliberate purpose of enabling them to evade the American laws.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Moody, the Attorney-General, acting through the resident United States District Attorney, has according to Reuter's Washington correspondent, instituted proceedings against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by filing before the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis a petition in equity against the Standard Oil Company and its 70 constituent corporations and partnerships, and seven individual defendants. The petition asks that the combination shall be declared unlawful, and shall in future be enjoined from entering into any contract or combination for the restraint of trade. Mr. Moody has made public a long statement relative to the report of special counsel who investigated the case. The information supplied, Mr. Moody says, tended to show that the companies under the control of the Standard Oil Company produced and sold about 90 per cent. of the refined oil used for domestic purposes and exported about the same proportion. The design throughout was to suppress competition in the production, transport, and sale of refined oil, and to obtain as far as possible a monopoly therein. Since 1870 the Standard Oil Company has been under the direction of the same persons in the main. The summons cities Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, Oliver M. Payne, and Charles M. Pratt. In conclusion, Mr. Moody states that counsel's report had received the careful consideration of the President and the Cabinet.

PILOT M.P.'S STORY.

Labour Again Attacks Mr. Lloyd-George.

IT was Mr. Lloyd-George's day in the House of Commons, and he had to persuade the Labour members to accept the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill.

The Labour benches wished to abolish a clause that went against the comfort sometimes the safety of seamen. Mr. Lloyd-George was politely obdurate. One of the provisions allowed ships to carry more timber as the deck load than before.

"We expected something better than this from the Liberal Government," exclaimed Mr. Havelock Wilson.

Mr. Joyce, the pilot member, still bronzed with his work at sea, described his adventures on a ship which came to disaster from excessive deck loading. "We were," he said, "five days adrift without food or water, until we were rescued."

Mr. Lloyd George was all sympathy; "But," he added, "we must not put a handicap on British trade."

It was after a long discussion that the provision was carried, Mr. Lloyd-George promising that regulations should be made for the safety of seamen.

Another part of the Bill, dealing with the administration of the Mercantile Marine Office, was severely criticised by Mr. Bonar Law. "The Government," he said, "would eat the Church of England for breakfast and the House of Lords for lunch, and still have an appetite for the Mariner Board for dinner."

It was on the same topic that Mr. Stewart Bowles made the House laugh by describing the Board of Trade as resembling a parent who "devoured his own children in order to preserve for them a father."

Eventually, in spite of protests, the new clauses [illegible] were added, and the Bill was reported [illegible]

VEILED WOMAN!

£1,000 Damages in Divorce Suit.

As some compensation for the loss of his wife, a husband to-day obtained £1,000 damages against a co-respondent.

Mr. Charles Orrin, a dealer in furniture and antiquities, of Braintree, Essex, married his wife Agnes Mary on November 1, 1880. In 1901 or 1902 Mrs. Orrin got to know the correspondent, Mr. George Balls.

In April, 1905, while out walking, the husband came across his wife and the co-respondent in a trap. The wife had a thick veil on, said counsel, so that she could not be recognised, and was driving. Mrs. Orrin denied any knowledge of the incident, but afterwards admitted she had been out driving with the co-respondent. Later on she went out to tea, and stayed with co-respondent. Her boys went there and brought her home. Subsequently the petitioner took her away for a week to get her away from the influence of the co-respondent. In February last the wife went off to co-respondent's house where she was still acting as housekeeper.

Mr. Orrin, in telling his story, said he had once been fined a penny and left off the costs for thrashing the co-respondent. (Laughter.)

EPIDEMIC OF FIRES.

Four Men Confess to Arson.

SENSATIONAL arrests have been made by the police here in connection with the long series of incendiary fires in Croydon and the neighbourhood.

The most destructive of these, it will be remembered, was that at Godstone and Dobson's timber yard, which was totally destroyed, the damage being estimated at £30,000.

The prisoners were apprehended by Detective-Sergeant Easter, with whom were Detectives Marriott and Cadby.

Their names are:—

William Edwards, twenty-three, of Pembroke road, S. Norwood.

Frederick Woolfe, twenty-four, of Henderson road, Thornton Heath.

Sidney Jordan, twenty-two, of Watindon road, Croydon.

Charles Aubrey, twenty-two, of Bournestreet, Croydon.

The accused confessed that they were at the fire, and said they "did all the others," referring to the many outbreaks which occurred in the borough early this year.

The men were brought up at Croydon Police-court to-day and formally charged with the timber yard fire.

Other charges were then preferred against the accused, namely:—

Damaging the rolling stock of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway to the value of several thousand pounds.

Setting fire to 10,000 railway sleepers.

Setting fire to No. 75, London-road, Croydon, and doing damage to the extent of £500, besides endangering the lives of the inmates.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Police evidence was given that on Woolfe being charged he said he would make a clean breast of it. He thereupon made a statement incriminating himself and the others, who also said they had a hand in many Croydon fires.

Detective Sergeant Easter stated that on Monday Woolfe boarded a tram car upon which he was riding, and greeted him in a very cordial manner. He said to him:—"I could have done you a bit of good. I could have told you who broke into a shop at Norwood; but it's too late now."

Easter asked him to make an appointment, but Woolfe said he was aware who had done the shop job, and also several other "jobs."

The man who did them was in hospital suffering from pleurisy.

Eastern obtained from Woolfe the name of the man referred to, with the result that the name of William Edwards was included in the charge sheet.

Woolfe was cautioned, and told he would be charged with the authorship of several fires. He was taken to the station, and there made a statement which led to the arrest of the other men.

CONFESSION OF OTHER PRISONERS.

The other prisoners have made a confession, and while they do not agree with each other entirely, they show with what amazing easiness their work of incendiarism was carried on.

According to their statements, they did it for pure amusement, whenever they had a dull evening. They started fires often with the simplest means. One fire they started on a summer afternoon in a row of new cottages nearly completed. The caretaker was actually cleaning the windows when the fire-raisers entered the house, made a pile of shavings under the bare rafters, stuck a few wax tapers into the bundle, and set it alight. In a few minutes the whole place was in a furious blaze. In other cases they filled wall-cup-board drawers with shavings, set them alight, and placed timber near the spot. Their implements were only matches, shavings, paper, and wax-tapers.

At the extensive timber yards they were even more daring. They had come over from Norwood and one of them climbed over the palings into the yard. Shortly after eleven at night a cloud of smoke broke out, and appeared to come from under some timber. Returning to his comrades, the man afterwards went again to the place to see how the fire was getting on, and reported that it was "going on all right. They stayed there unheeded by the police for two hours, till the great stacks of timber were fully ablaze. It was nearly 2 a.m. before the fire brigade got to the scene.

They acknowledged to the bulk of the mysterious fires on premises and hayricks which alarmed the Croydon district from April 30 to July 8 last year. After setting fire to a place they made a point of seeing the engines turn out.

All the accused were remanded in custody for a week.

GUARDIANS SUMMONED.

Poplar Accounts in Court.

THE case in which two members of the Board of Guardians are charged with fraudulent practices in the discharge of their duties as guardians was investigated by Mr. Dickenson at the Thames Police-court yesterday.

The defendants, who appeared in answer to summonses, are Albert Smith and R. Howard Gibbs, and they are charged with conspiring to defraud the Board of Guardians and with obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. Clarke Hall appeared for the Poplar Board of Guardians, who are prosecutors, and Mr. Robinson represented the defendants.

Mr. Hall, in opening the case, said there were four different summonses, and he would like, with the consent of the defence, to take the four at once.

The amount the defendants were charged with obtaining from the guardians was the sum of £1 6s. In accordance with the usual practice, the defendants were deputed to visit the Home for the Blind at Leatherhead and the County Asylum at Kesteven. On July 14 Mr. Smith borrowed from Mr. Lough, the clerk to the guardians, £5 to meet the expenses of the trip.

On the following day they paid a visit to Leatherhead, and on September 14 they went to Kesteven. The expenses for that visit were £4 15s. On October 15 they presented an account which they asked Mr. Lough to pay. The clerk had already advanced them £5, and there was an additional claim for £1 17s. 6d.

While not saying anything about the cost of their lunch, there was a balance of £1 16s., which they had conspired to obtain by false pretences. The auditor noticed, in addition to defendants' charges, there was a contractor's charge for a pair-horse landau, and in order to give the defendants an opportunity of explaining how the charges were made up, asked them to attend the audit. When question as to the charge of 5s. each way for cab fare to London Bridge, Smith said he wanted to get there quickly.

The auditor gave evidence as to his interview with the defendants, and in cross-examination said he had inquired into other Guardians' accounts and found two Guardians had travelled to Waltham Abbey and charged £1 for it. He also found on the same day £1 10s. was charged for a conveyance. Those two Guardians had given certain explanations and they had not satisfied him as to their conduct.

Mr. Dickenson committed the defendants, who pleaded not guilty, for trial. They would be allowed out on their own recognisances.

CZAR AND SCOTS GREYS.

Lord Rosebery's Advise to Scotland.

IN unveiling the memorial in Edinburgh on Nov. 16 to the Scots Greys who fell in South Africa, Lord Rosebery recalled the history of the regiment. Raised to suppress the Covenanters, it won fame at Dettingen and in charges at Waterloo and Balaclava.

Lord Rosebery regretted the decision to leave Scotland without a cavalry regiment, and suggested jocularly that if a solid phalanx of Scottish Liberal members of Parliament could not prevail on the Scottish Premier, they would have to start rising in legs and mosses and then plenty of cavalry would be sent.

The following telegram was read from the Czar, honorary colonel of the regiment:—"On the date of the unveiling of the monument in memory of the Scots Greys fallen in the battlefield, my thoughts are with the gallant regiment, and I send it my sincerest greetings.—Nicholas."

ENGLISH FORT TO LET.

IT is not often that there is an opportunity of renting a fort—a sea fort—but that chance is now open, and any one desirous of leading the simple—and lordly—life should at once apply to the War Office.

St. Helen's Fort, one of the chain of sea fortifications, which guard the entrance to Portsmouth harbour and Spithead anchorage, is to let.

The building consists of two floors containing seven rooms and numerous stores. The advertisement adds: "At a comparatively small outlay these could be converted into comfortable sitting and bed rooms which would make unique marine quarters for yachtsmen or is a license could be obtained a small seaside hotel.

It is clear from the advertisement that the economical regime at the War Office is to be of a whole-hearted character and that no chance of adding to the financial resources of the Department are despised.

THE KAISER'S SPIRIT MESSAGES.

Ghostly Warnings Against Prince von Buelow.

Prince von Bulow's re-establishment in the Kaiser's favour, and the prospect of his remaining Chancellor as long as his health holds out, represents a triumph over a clique of German statesmen and nobles who are held together for political action by a common belief in the power of spiritualism. For months they have waged a remorseless struggle to win the romantic Emperor over to their mystic cult, presenting him with the most fantastic evidence in the shape of spirit messages to convince him of the wisdom of their advice.

The head of the clique is Prince Philip von Eulenburg, former German Ambassador in Vienna, whom the Kaiser visited at the Castle of Liebenberg last week. Its other members include Lieut-General von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff; his brother Frederick, President of the Province of East Prussia; and Baron von Varnbuhler, prussian Minister to the Court of Wurttemberg. Another prominent adherent is said to be an important member of the Imperial Ministry.

Their last desperate effort to capture the Kaiser took place during the Imperial visit to Prince von Eulenburg's Castle, where General von Moltke was also a guest. The Prince has long been a personal favourite of the Emperor owing to his poetic and artistic charm, and he exhausted all his talent at Liebenberg to convince the Kaiser that Prince von Bulow's retirement had been signalled by the spirits as urgently necessary to the Empire's safety. The Kaiser has firmly rejected the spiritualist belief, and Prince von Bulow's retention has given Prince von Eulenburg's party to understand that his Majesty has turned his back upon it for ever.

In to-day's "*Zukunft*" the well-known publicist, Maximilien Harden, accuses Prince von Eulenburg of having gone to ridiculous extremities to persuade the Kaiser to a more zealous belief than ever in the principle of Divine right. The Prince is said recently to have completed a picture glorifying the Kaiser as the anointed of Heaven. Shortly after its production, he was decorated with the Black Eagle.

The Prince is also said to have forced the appointment of Herr von Tschirschky, the present Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs Here Harden declares:—"As I assume since the power of the spiritualist camarilla has now been broken, that will be his last personal success with the disillusioned monarch."

FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Wild Schemes of the Cape Raiders.

A MAN named Duncker, who has escaped from the raiders, tells that Ferreira's men asserted they were fighting for their independence, and that they owed no allegiance to the King. They threatened to burn all the English churches they came across.

In Duncker's commander note sent to him by Ferrira the latter stated that he was forced to fight for his freedom and independence under the black flag. The raiders said they would pay for what they required only commandeering ten horses and munitions. They insinuated Duncker lays, that the consequence of their crossing the border would be a war between England and Germany, adding that the fighting in German, South West Africa was all over.

The Colonial forces are gradually drawing in around Ferreira, whose retreat across the border is believed to have been cut off. Ferreira is meeting with no support from the Dutch.

The Cape Agent General in London yesterday received the following telegram from his Government "We have captured four of Ferreira's party, and hope to have the others in a few days. His following now reduced to twenty."

Mr. Smutz, the Boer Leader, in refusing to attach any political importance whatever to Ferreira's raid, declared it was surprising that there had been no previous raid considering the number of loafers who had recently gone into German territory. It is stated that Moritz, leader of the Boers in the employ of the Germans, where recruiting transport drivers two years ago promised that the drivers would ultimately return to the Transvaal as invaders, Mr. Dalziell convulsed the House of Commons by seriously asking whether Government were prepared to produce information showing that the raid was engineered from Johannesburg to divert attention from the Labour question. General Botha, in offering his services, described the affair as a purely filibustering expedition. Lord Selborne thanked General Botha, and adde that he was always sure that Botha disapproved of Ferreira's conduct. The *Cape Times* declared that the raiders would never have ventured to attack the police without first having received an assurance of Boer support. The German Commander informed the British Commander that Ferreira intimated to him his intention of starting a rebellion, adding that any arms and ammunition taken from German settlers would be returned within a fortnight.

NATIONAL AMERICAN THEATRE.

Mr. H. A. Jones's Wager.

MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES gave a dinner last night at the Hotel St. Regis, which was attended by many leading members of his profession.

According to Mr. Jones, the American drama at the present time is in a much lustier, healthier, and livelier state than in England. It may be cruder and hobbledehoyish, but vitality is better than style. Vitality is a virtue of youth; style is a virtue of old age.

"I belong to a betting nation," said Mr. Jones, "and some time ago I offered odds that there would be a national theatre in America before there was one in England. I started at odds of five to one, then 1 increased them to 100 to 1, and still found takers. My own belief is that the odds should be 1000 to 1.

Mr. Jones leaves for London to-morrow, returning in the spring to lecture at Columbia University on the drama. During his three weeks' stay in America, the English dramatist has been entertained by the dramatic and literary men of New York and Boston.

"MOST CRIMINAL COUNTRY."

ADDRESSING collegians at Chicago last night on the necessity of enforcing the law in large cities, Inspector Markham Kavanagh indicted his country in a way calculated to make patriots squirm.

"The United States," the Judge declared, is the most criminal country in the world and its jury system is most loose and antiquated."

He made the startling charge that in murders the United States easily leads the civilised world. During the past five years 45,000 persons had been murdered in the United States; more people were murdered last year than died of typhoid fever.

This awful total is due, it is declared, to the way in which the law is administered. The law is saddled with restrictions and technicalities, and in almost every case the criminal gets nine chances of escape and one of being found guilty.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week ending in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Cutch Mandvi, Moolji Lakhamsi, Danabandar; Porbandar, Bhaishanker Dave, Hornby Road; Agra City, Lalchand Madharam, Dammania, Marwaribazar; Moghalsarai, E I. J. Bottomtry, Chandawadi Chawls; Jodhpur, J. B., Zavarjiraj, Marwari Bazar; Karachi City, Salemahomedbhai Tasunami; Bombay, Pydhonie, Nazier Ahmed Sub-registrar Athra, c/o Sender; Bikaner, J. B., Lieut. T. Binks; Lahore, Harman, C. O.; Ahmednagar City, Ibrahim *Valad* Tasebhai, Khadak Moholla; Quetta, Moolji Mohaga, Musafarkhana, Ramoo Seth, Waree Bunder; Bangalore, Dinshaw Metha, 24, Kalbadevi; Calcutta, Bow Bazar, Shaik Daud Sorai, Musafirkhana; Barisal, Abdula Konji c/o Faizaddy Dalal, 29, Mosafirkhana; Sagwara, Bapoodevdai, Khanderavki Wadi; Madras Bombay Cable; Ajmer, Lowman, Dy. Post Genl.; Calcutta, Ballagange, Fred Manley, Watson's Hotel.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bandmann's Agent in Bombay, received a cablegram from London stating that the New Bandmann Opera Company left London by the P. and O. s. s. "Persia" for Bombay, where it is due to arrive by the 21st December and opens at the Gaiety theatre with a repertoire of the latest London musical comedies on the following day. There are one or two of the old favourites amongst the company notably Miss George Corlass, but the remainder of the Company is entirely new and has been personally selected by Mr George Edwards, under whose immediate supervision rehearsals were conducted before the Company left Home.

The following are the principal figures in the new Company:—

PRINCIPAL SOUBRETTES:—Miss George Corless; from the leading London theatres; Miss Poppy Poole, from the Gaiety Theatre, London; and Miss Doreen O'Connor, from the leading English Companies.

PRINCIPAL SOPRANO:—Miss Constance Lait, from the Savoy Theatre, London.

PRINCIPAL COMEDIENNE:—Miss Minnie Raynor, from the Gaiety and Daly's Theatre, London.

LEADING LADIES:—Miss Blanche Forsyl e, from the Comedy Theatre, London; and Miss Ethel Park, from the Haymarket and Daly's Theatres. 2nd Soubrette.—Miss Amy Pennington, from the Apollo Theatre.

PRINCIPAL DANCERS:—Miss Trissie March, from the Gaiety Theatre; Miss Annie Hill, from the Lyric Theatre; Miss [illegible]my Baily, from the Princess's Melbourne; and Miss Daisy Dalgit, from the Tivoli, London.

SOPRANOS:—Miss Clara Romaine, from the Prince of Wales Theatre; Miss Elsie Trevor, from the Apollo Theatre, Miss Gertude Manners, from the Covent Garden Theatre, Miss Millie Caton, from the Gaiety, Miss Empire Clemson from Daly's, Miss Dolly Raynor from the Gaeity, Miss Doris Lyss from the Apollo; Miss Minnie Mowell, from the Gaeity; Miss Gracie Hall, from the Lyric, Miss Marion Naylor from Daly's.

CONTRALTOS:—Miss Mattie Heydon from the Criterion, Miss Gertrude Le Bare from the Savoy, Miss Mathie Festers, from the Apollo; and Miss Lucy Wilson from the Lyric.

Principal Comedians:—Johnny Osborne from the Gaeity (by kind permission of Mr. George Edwards), Dan Clifford from Daly's, and Fred A. Ellis from Mr. Tom B. Davies' principal Companies.

Light Comedian:—H. Khan from the Apollo; 2nd Comedian and Character:—Fred Morgan from the Lyric.

Principal Baritone:—Charles Favelle from the Savoy and Lyric.

Tenors:—Mr. S. Mullok from Daly's Mr. F. Gordon from the Gaeity, Mr. H. Trevor, from the Lyric; Mr W. Syiells, from the Lyric.

Baritones:—Mr. Chas Whittock from the Shaftbury theatre, Mr F. Garland from the Apollo; Mr S. Walters from the Lyric; Mr. W. King from the Prince of Wales.

Each play is produced under the personal supervision of Maurice E. Bandmann.

Musical Director and general produced Mr. Warwick Major

Sub-Conductor:—Robin Jones.

THE CURRENCY POSITION.

Gold Depreciating and Prices Rising.

HOW AUSTRALIA IS AFFECTED.

An authority on the currency question—writes as follows to the *Melbourne Age*:—

The unexampled abundance of the gold supplies of the world, with the accompanying rise of prices, is an incident of great and growing importance, and presages for Australia a period of great prosperity. In the Western world there is an extraordinary rise of prices as undoubted depreciation of gold. Sauerbeck's Index-Numbers, those of the Department of Labor at Washington, Dunn's and Bradstreets all show a rise of from 25 to 30 per cent. in the past ten years. The production of the world's gold mines doubled between 1886 and 1896, and again between 1896, and 1906. Professor Franklin Carpenter, in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury (U. S.), says—"We need not be surprised by an addition of three thousand millions sterling of gold during the next twenty years." It is safe to say that one-half of this addition would double all prices and wages.

India is the "sink" of the precious metals. It was her absorption of specie after the Californian gold discoveries in 1849 that saved Europe from inflation. Of this absorption Jevons wrote:—"Asia is the great reservoir and sink of the precious metals. It has saved us from a commercial revolution and taken off our hands many millions of bullion which would be worse than useless here. From the earliest historical ages it has stood in a similar relation to Europe. In the Middle ages it relieved Europe of the excess of Spanish-American treasure just as it now relieves us of the excess of Australian treasure." During the twenty-five years after California (1850-1875), India took over 264 millions of specie, one-third gold two-thirds silver the world's product of gold and silver from the mines being 800 millions. The great rise of gold price since 1896 should have expended the exports of India enormously. Recall what her balance of trade was from 1850-1875 with half her present population, with little railways, with little irrigation, and the estimate is not excessive that with open mints and unrated exchange, India should be taking now, as she then took, one-third of the combined product of the world's mines say—of one-third of a hundred millions sterling annually. The creditor interests of the world now threatened with inflation, are greatly concerned to secure the free coinage "sink" in India and perhaps a monetary agreement between say France and the United States as to silver coinage at a ratio to be decided. Wolowski wrote in the 'sixties' 'silver' meaning the extruded legal tender silver currency of Europe and its wholesale export to Asia were "the parachute that broke the fall of gold."

What would happen if India opened her mints? Might not the expansion of her exports be so great and the consequent demand for bills and council drafts be on such a scale that the bullion price of the rupee would rise to the present rating (16d.) or even higher? In the West we have no idea what the present policy of the Government of India is. The mints were closed in 1893 and during the following five years not only were there no additions but the currency was reduced by the melting up of over nineteen millions of rupees. Apparently this experiment was unsatisfactory for in 1900 there were minted over 17 crores of rupees (171,479,318 rupees.) Unless inevitable the present position—a currency managed by officials—is very undesirable not only economically, but morally. Even admitting that it was necessary to close the mints in 1893 when gold was appreciating and the silver situation at Washington menaced the Bourses of the world is it necessary now, when gold is depreciating when we know the worst, when probably the United States and France, urged on by the creditor interests of Europe and America, would assist to fix exchanges by open mints?

AN INDO-BURMA TELEGRAPHS.

THE Rangoon Chamber of Commerce recently pronounced an opinion in favour of cable communication with India, in order to ensure certainly and rapidity in the transmission of telegrams. But the route which they mentioned as desirable was that between Rangoon and Calcutta, whereas the better one as regards the disposal of traffic would be from the Burma coast to Madras. This subject has been frequently referred to in our columns, and the laying of a Rangoon-Madras cable has been strongly urged. At present all telegrams to and from Burma—except, of course, those for Eastern Bengal and Assam—must be dealt with at Calcutta. They have to be sent either through Chittagong or by the northerly route through Manipur. The land lines on both these routes are liable to interruptions owing to storms, and the repair of the wire is difficult, as they are carried for many miles through jungle tracts. During the past Monsoon season the interruptions were very serious, indeed, and for days together the booking of all "deferred" traffic had to be suspended. The question of a cable came, therefore to the front again, and it now remains to be settled by Government. Unquestionably it would be much cheaper to lay a cable across the head of the Bay than to put one down from Madras to a point near Rangoon, as the distance respectively would be 600 or 700 and 1,000 or 1,100 miles, but there are drawbacks to the northern route. It would still involve the concentration of all traffic at Calcutta, whether the land lines were working or not; and the press of messages at exceptionally busy seasons would be very great. If the Madras route were adopted the traffic would be divided up, and all telegrams to and from Southern and Western India would see this new channel of communication. Moreover, it might be possible to arrange with the Eastern Extension Company to use the cable for foreign messages; and in any case if the existing cable between Madras and Penang were interrupted an alternative route would lie open. Cables are extremely expensive as compared with land lines, but in this instance the advantages to be gained are so numerous that large capital outlay would seem to be justified. Burma has a splendid commercial future before it and it needs improved telegraphic communication with India.—*Pioneer*.

SOME INDIAN PROBLEMS.

Lecture By Rao Bahadur Ambalal Sakurlal.

A lecture on "Some Indian Problems" was delivered on Saturday evening at the Presidency Association Rooms by Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakurlal, late Chief Justice of Baroda, before a large number of native gentlemen, Sir Balchandra Krishna presiding.

In the course of his remarks Rao Bahadur Ambalal gave a vivid description of the present conditions and evils of the Indian people which were more or less traceable to the crass ignorance of the bulk of the population; and that pointed out that one of the surest and most effectual mode of removing our wrongs and miseries was the boon of knowledge based on an education of the right kind. The physical regeneration, economic progress, social and political reformation and a wide expansion of education were among the chief subjects that competed for the thought and energy of educated Indians. At times the persistent demand of each almost tried to exclude the rest. It was the purpose of his address to indicate the grounds for holding that all those reforms rested in the same substratum of patriotic altruism, that the regeneration of their country was the common aim of all and that they were all essentially interdependent, so that the promotion of any one or more promoted the rest; and so none could claim the exclusive right to monopolize their attention.

He then traced the causes of the physical degeneration. Child marriage was one of the causes, while an absence of sanitary precautions and practices was another and habits of regularity, cleanliness and observance of general laws of health did not exist among the masses, and accounted in a large measure for the physical miseries which it was their lot to suffer. General insanitary conditions of whole streets, or of whole villages and towns produced those periodical epidemics which affected and systematically undermined the general health of the poor. Want of sufficient food was another well known cause of physical degeneration, for in Indian villages, the poor did not always get their proper meals. Their poverty was a standing cause of their physical deterioration. It is a certain extent at least, the excise policy of the Government, and the land tax contributed to the poverty of the masses and this led to their physical degradation and decay. The general ignorance of the masses was the source to which much of their misery could be ultimately traced. In order to raise the poor physically, means of education must be placed within their reach. The system of Abkari Administration, and taxation of the land ought to be revised, which implied that the aid of the State should be invoked. There ought to be more industries in which they would be engaged, which meant that active steps for economic advance of the country ought not to be delayed. The social usages which undermined health ought to be changed. Physical regeneration was thus dependent in the activity of the educationist, the political reformer, and a thorough going industrial advancement. There was no question at the present time which engrossed the attention and the active sympathy of a considerable portion of the people of this country in a higher degree than that of the Industrial regeneration of India. Recent events had imparted an unprecedented impetus to their energies in this direction. It was believed in some quarters that if they could only succeed in eschewing foreign articles and patronised their own manufactures, the Industrial salvation of the country would be assured. A little experience, however, was enough to force their attention to the fact that the avoidance of foreign goods was only the first and negative though necessary step in the path of industrial advancement; and that on its positive and constructive side they came face to face with difficulties which could not be easily overcome. It was at once realized even by the most ardent spirits, that the question of encouraging Swadeshism was primarily one of bringing fresh capital into the economic field. Opinion was not unanimous on the subject of importing foreign capital or foreign capitalists, and even if it were, the practical difficulties of inducing foreigners to come over to this country or invest their money were by no means light. It was at bottom a commercial capacity and credit. Now, it was no disparagement to any one to say that, very few exceptions apart, such credit and capacity did not exist among them. They must, therefore be evolved before any phenomenal accession of outside capital could be expected. If they looked out for capital in their own country, there was no doubt that there existed outside the Presidency towns considerable hoard of hard cash. In British and native Gujerat there was lying at this moment, according to a well-founded suspicion a huge amount buried under the ground, or kept in dark and obscure spots. On a modest estimate, it was conjectured that there were at least fifty lacs of rupees in the hoards of private individuals, not to speak of those Rajas and the Thakores. If by some means or other they could be brought into the money market to fertilize new fields of industry, their prosperity would certainly receive a forcible impetus, and their trade would be vastly increased at one bound. It was to be wished that some financial genius would appear on the scene and attract by suitable allurements, those vast sums to the service of trade and industry. The principle obstacles were ignorance, distrust, and a feeling of insecurity on the part of their owners. These could be removed no doubt, but not in a day. The gradual perculation of knowledge, the growth of a capacity among the enlightened to inspire confidence and security, the spread of sound economical truths, the enlightenment of self-interest aided by the creation of a net work of Banking establishments over the land seemed to be the ways that promised enduring results. These remedies however, for their success, implied the growth of knowledge and character, that was to say education in its widest sense So, here too, the industrial problem was dependent on the intellectual and moral growth of the people. The hoards in the shape of gold and silver which the middle classes in this country possessed, especially in articles of ornaments, excluding women's jewellery, would be at the lowest computation not short of one crore of rupees which was quite sufficient for harnessing the water power of the Ghaut or start Mr. Tata's iron and steel works. He had traced the dependence of industrial capital on moral, intellectual and general development. If they turned to the ingredient of labour, they would ultimately arrive at the same conclusion. India was said to abound in cheap labour, but already at the principle centres of industry, there were complaints of the inadequacy of the labour supply. The plague was partly responsible for this state of things, but the real causes lay a little deeper. The Indian labourer would not migrate to places where he was sure of a living wage, but he would prefer to stay at home in his own village half-starved. This was their experience at Ahmedabad. Within a radius of 30 miles of that town there were many people who did not get sufficient food. But they would not leave their home to better their lot. They found themselves alone in Ahmedabad bewildered and without friends and connection, and were not intelligent enough to face the new surroundings with courage and resource. Further, they were content with the half meal that they got at home and did not wish for more abroad. So much for those who did not seek employment in their factories. Even those that did, worked in a lazy lounging fashion. Ten rupees a month was to them something. So beyond their ideas that as soon as they received their fortnightly wages they absented themselves for a day or two from their work and spent a considerable portion of their time in drink, dissipation and in buying tawdry articles. The question of inefficiency of Indian labour was often discussed but as far as one could see there was hardly any possibility of any marked advance in the quality of their labour or even of its quantity, until the labourer was educated, was more thrifty, had more wants and more ideas than he had now.

The lecturer then dwelt upon the necessity of educating the masses and introducing technical education in India, and securing more grants from the Government for education. The impediments placed by social usage in the way of favourable education should be removed. He concluded be remarking that in the matter of education it was to be wished that there were more self reliance and self-help but the general poverty of the country and its backwardness were the chief obstacles. A backward economic and moral condition stood in the way of educational progress.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

ANTONIO DESOUZA SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.

His Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Damaun, presided at a prize distribution to the successful students of the Antonio de Souza School, Mazagon, which took place on Saturday last. The proceedings opened with a March, played by Miss A. Quadros. A programme consisting of various forces and songs was then successfully gone through by the children, after which Father Manuel de Souza, Principal of the School, read the annual report which stated that the school opened in January last with 120 pupils on its rolls and it closes with 151. The corresponding figures for last year were 93 and 129, respectively. The increase in the number on the rolls is due to the various improvements introduced in the school. A drawing class has been added. Kinder Garten is taught in the infant class and the programme of studies is similar to that of the best schools in Bombay. Conduct and application of the boys has been generally very satisfactory. The school closes to-day for Xmas holidays and will re-open on the 7th January. His Grace then gave away the prizes to the successful children, after which he addressed them a few encouraging words of congratulation.

BY THE WAY.

IMPROVING THE OCCASION.

—THE election in New York may have established and broken many records, but some survive. The aid of the gramophone was not first summoned in this fight. It was first used as an election weapon in England, and the idea was probably borrowed then from Sir John Harrington, who took to Abyssinia a record of Queen Victoria's voice. There are some election tricks to which these two candidates did not resort. Perhaps it was that the opportunity was lacking. When ex-Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was running for Congress he had to attend in an official capacity at an execution. The condemned man was invited to address the crowd. He declined; so up jumped the future Senator. "If the gentleman does not want his time, and will kindly yield it to me," he began, "I should like to present myself as a candidate for your suffrages. If elected to Congress I——" But here the condemned man protested that he was condemned only to death, not to be tortured by this orator's speeches, adding to the man who held the lever: "Let her go, Mr. Sheriff!"

THE LADY POLICEMEN.

The Spanish constable who proves to be a woman is not the first of her sex to don the uniform of the

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The honey buzzard is a sufficiently uncommon visitor to this country to make any record of its capture interesting. Yarrell writes of it as a rare species. The latest account of its appearance seems to be that communicated to the "*Field*" by Mr. Morson of one obtained near Horsham, Sussex. As the scientific name of this bird, Pernis apivorus, implies, bees form an important part of its diet. The Germans, again, have called it Wespen-Bussar, in allusion to the fact that it is also partial to wasps, and the local taxidermist who stuffed the above specimen found both bees and wasps in its crop.

The honey buzzard has been observed to dig out a wasp's nest to feed on the larvæ, and will also excavate a bee's nest for the same purpose. Being a rare visitor, the honey buzzard is usually shot at sight, but if encouraged to stay and breed, it might help to keep down the frequent plagues of wasps. Bee-keepers, however, would not probably view its unlimited increase without alarm.

The remarkable fact that a bird will thus venture to dig out a wasps' nest in presence of hundreds of the infuriated insects seems to show that the sting is not such an efficient weapon of defence as has been generally supposed. And even much smaller and weaker birds than the honey buzzard, viz., the blackbird and tomtit, will pull a wasps' nest to pieces in order to eat the grubs. The badger will also brave the risk of stings for a similar purpose, while toads have been observed to feed eagerly on wasps. These facts seem to render the theory that certain wasp-like flies have developed their black and yellow colouring on account of the protection this resemblance afforded them less plausible.

The frequent cases of the loss of land by cliff falls give rise to sensational accounts in the popular papers and magazines that this country is growing rapidly less. A popular book has been written entitled "Vanishing England," and we hear much of Earl Goodwin's estates now a sandbank and "lost Lyonesse." It is well, therefore, to draw attention, to the fact that there are compensating influences at work. For while the land is going at one part of the coast, it is gaining on the sea in others. The flints washed out of the Brighton cliffs travel east to form the growing point of Dungeness, and the waste of the Devonshire cliffs move along to form the ridge of Chesil Bank. The waste of Flamborough Head goes to form the growing point of Spurn Head. So also the Great Ouse, and other rivers flowing into the Wash, are extending the Fenlands, and building a New Holland out of the waste of the hills. It is then a question of, On which side is the balance?

Colonel Hallard, Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion, inclines to the view that the balance lies on the credit side. The figures available for the last thirty-five years seems to show an increase of 30,000 acres in the United Kingdom. Suffolk has suffered the greatest loss of any county in England, but while this country has lost 367 acres, Essex has gained 394. And in county of Sussex, while there has been a loss of 374 acres, chiefly at Hastings Beachy Head, and between Worthing and Hove, there has been a gain of 1,018 acres chiefly between Littlehampton and Worthing. Yorkshire, again has lost 774 acres and gained 2,178. Mr. Clement Reid, the well-known geologist also giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Coast Erosion, expressed the opinion that coast erosion is diminishing this country.

Biologists will learn with interest that a marine biological station is about to be established on Disco Island, off the coast of Greenland. Hitherto the study of Arctic plant and animal life has been carried on intermittently, and for comparatively short periods, during various Arctic expeditions. The new station will enable the work to be carried on more systematically and continuously. The establishment of biological stations which was inaugurated by the founding of the Aquarium at Naples has been followed to a certain extent in this country. Already marine biological stations have been established at Plymouth, Port Erin, and Millport, while there is a fresh-water station in one of the East County Broads. Another marine station is about to be started at Cullercoats, near the mouth of the Tyne, in Northumberland. The multiplication, and extended use of such stations is greatly to be desired in the interests of science.

In many animals there are certain organs which, useful in their earlier stages, have apparently been so greatly developed as to become rather hindrances. The horns of certain deer, for example, useful as weapons of defence when smaller, have become so large as rather to handicap the animals in the struggle for life. The huge overgrown teeth, or tusks, of certain of the boar family may be cited as further examples. These are sometimes explained as organs which have been more useful in their present state under former different conditions, and which have persisted through heredity. In the *American Naturalist*, however, Mr. F. B. Loomis brings forward another explanation. He thinks the growth of such organs is due to what he calls "momentum in variation." As a variation proceeds in a certain direction it acquires, like a body moving under the action of gravity, a momentum, which may carry it past the stage of greatest utility. This factor in evolution, Mr. Loomis thinks, has not been assigned the importance it deserves.

Other evolutionists, however, have suggested that when an animal or plant has once started to vary in a given direction, it acquires a tendency to go on varying in that direction. And this, although the word momentum is not used, agrees with the above theory.

A remarkable case of hive bees nesting on a tree in the open air is related by M. Bouvier in the *Comptes Rendus*. As is well known, these insects, when they run wild, choose a hollow tree or a hole in a building to nest in. But in the two cases recorded by M. Bouvier the bees built their combs, not in a hollow, but simply on the tree. The author calls attention to the wonderful way in which the insects adapted the building of the comb to the altogether unusual conditions. Since there were no drone cells built, and no queens raised, it would appear that the choice of the unsuitable site might be due to some aberration of instinct.

There was an unusually interesting exhibit at the last meeting of the British Ornithological Union. This was a specimen of the greater yellowshank (Totanus melanoleucus), the first known occurrence of the bird in the British Islands. The specimen was shot at Tresco, in the Scilly Islands, by Captain Dorrien-Smith on September 16. The greater yellowshank is an American species, and is migratory in the United States, extending its range over the West Indies, Central and Southern America, as far as Chilli. It goes north in spring to breed in the Arctic.

The occurrence of American birds in England raises the interesting question—How do they cross the intervening 2,000 miles of ocean? Can we suppose a bird is capable of sustained flight for a sufficiently long period to accomplish this? On the supposition that this yellowshank can fly at the rate of 150 miles an hour, it would accomplish the distance in 14 hours. And then it must be remembered that this bird, being a wader, would be able to rest from time to time on the water. As regards the rate of flight attained by birds in their migratory journeys some interesting computations are to be found in Gatke's "Holigoland as an Ornithological Observatory." His figures are 125 miles an hour for the hooded crow, 208 for the northern blue-throat, and 245 for the Virginian plover. At the latter rate the Atlantic could be crossed in about eight hours and three-quarters. Some six other American birds, including the red-crested snipe and the Eskimo curlew, are recorded from the Scilly Islands.

Other American birds, including the yellow-billed cuckoo, have been recorded in Ireland. And in connection with this crossing of the Atlantic by American birds, it is interesting to note an apparent attempt to cross in the opposite direction. In British Association report for 1887 we read:—"At Rathlin O'Birne (West Donegal) immense flocks of birds—starlings, thrushes, and fieldfares—passed west from December 18th to 22rd, The nearest land to the west of this rocky island is America. This is not an isolated occurrence. The westerly flight of land birds at stations off the west coast of Ireland has been noticed on other occasions." It would be interesting to know if any of these enterprising migrants ever reach the other side.

One of the most interesting points brought out by inquiries on the distribution of lines in the spectrum is that the lines in a given spectrum often divide themselves into two or more distinct series, with a separate mathematical expression to give the wave lengths of the lines in each series. This was first discovered by the algebraical relationships which have been mentioned; but most interesting confirmation has been obtained from quite a different point of view. It is found in some cases that the lines of one series can be distinguished from those of another by their superior sharpness of definition. In other cases, changing the conditions of the electric discharge used to stimulate a gas to luminosity will affect the relative intensities of the two series of lines in its spectrum. Lastly—and perhaps this is the most conclusive distinction of all—it is found that the effect of a strong magnetic force, known as the zeeman effect, is quite characteristic for each set of lines. This effect, it will be remembered, consists of a splitting up of the single line into a more or less comlex group of lines. The resulting group is of one type in one series of lines and of a different type in another series.

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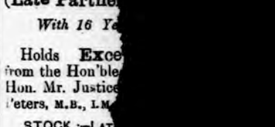

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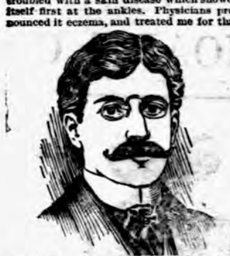

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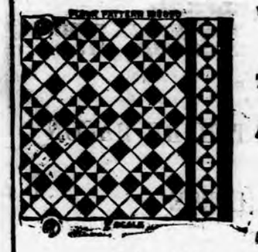

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